# NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts. per Ann.*] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1805. [*No.* 2265.


## NOTICE.

THE ſubſcribers to the Rhode-Iſland Turn-Pike Company, are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Mr. *Artemas Fish*, in Portſmouth, on Monday next, the 9th of September, at Two o'clock, P. M.—A general Attendance is earneſtly requeſted.

*Portsmouth, Auguſt* 29, 1805.

## FOR SALE,

A LARGE, two-ſtory Dwelling-Houſe, now occupied by *Jeremiah Austin*, pleaſantly ſituated in Farewell-ſtreet, having four rooms on a floor, and a good Cellar under it—with a large Garden, and a well of excellent water—Alſo, a Lot of Land to the Northward adjoining, 59 feet front, and 87 back. The Lots will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. For terms, &c. apply to

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

*Newport, 8th Mon. 30th*, 1805.

## FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM ſituated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, crib, chaiſe-houſe and other out-houſes thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no ſituation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command ſo extenſive and beautiful a proſpect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itſelf for the man of fortune to accommodate himſelf with an eſtate, ſuited either to buſineſs or pleaſure, ſurpaſſing almoſt any other in New-England.—Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Eſq or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.

*Newport, April* 12, 1802.

## FOR SALE,

THREE Lots of Land, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, free from Quit-Rent, with the buildings thereon, conſiſting of one dwelling-houſe, No. 2, Elm-ſtreet; four rooms, waſh-houſe, ſtore-room, and ſeveral cloſets on the ground-floor, and five rooms above—ſtore-houſe, ſtable, chaiſe-houſe, wood-houſe, a well of good water, and pump, all in good repair—Alſo a houſe in Waſhington-ſtreet, No. 31, which has lately been well repaired, and is now in good order.—For further particulars and terms apply to DAVID HUNTINGTON, who has a Houſe to Let, in Franklin-ſtreet, No. 9, which may be entered immediately.

*Newport, Auguſt* 9, 1805.

## *POINT HOTEL.*

*The ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the citizens of Newport, and the public in general,*

THAT he has opened a Hotel in that large and elegant three ſtory white Houſe ſituated on the Point, No. 9, Waſhington-Street, a little ſouth of the Point-Ferry. Ths part of the town is well-known to be by far the moſt pleaſant in Newport, and it being at preſent a little remoted from the centre of buſineſs, may beſt ſuit thoſe who may wiſh to live retired; where they may reſt aſſured of being accommodated to their ſatisfaction, by their moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

*Newport, July* 19, 1805.

## NEW AUCTION STORE.

THE ſubſcribers having provided themſelves with a ſuitable and convenient Store, No. 95, Thames-ſtreet, corner of Market-Square, to commence the Auction and Commiſſion buſineſs, take this method of ſoliciting the kind patronage of their friends and the public in general, flattering themſelves that their ſteady attention to the intereſts of ſuch as will entruſt them with the ſale of their Goods and Effects, will merit the continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ.

*Newport, June* 28, 1805.

## JOHN BOURS,

*AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE,*

HAVING lately made an addition to his former aſſortment of GOODS, thanks his friends, and old cuſtomers for favors received, and again invites them to make trial of the cheapneſs of many articles called for at this ſeaſon—particularly white and black cotton Cambricks, of different widths and quality—Muſlins of moſt kinds—ſuperfine and middling black Navy Blue—London brown, and mixed Broadcloths and Caſſimeres—cotton Caſſimeres, with as general a variety, and as low as to be found in any ſhop in Newport. *July* 5, 1804.

*Juſt Received, and for Sale, by*

## GARDNER & DEAN,

THIRTY Hogſheads New-England Rum.
20 Caſks Madeira Wine.
Pipes Brandy.
6 Hogſheads Tobacco.
25 Barrels Beef.
2 Caſks patent Shot.
1 Bale Senna.
25 Bales India white and coloured Goods.
6 Trunks printed Calicoes.
1 Do. Cambric Muſlin.
2 Caſes Bandannas.
1 Do. Perſians.
1 Trunk Umbrellas.
2 Boxes thread Laces.
2 Do Linens.

With a great Variety of other Goods which will be ſold very low or Caſh, or approved credit. Auctions to be continued regularly on Tueſdays and Fridays, at X o'clock, A. M.

*Newport, May* 17, 1805.

## *NEW GOODS,*

## SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

*At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,*

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Men's fine cotton Hoſe
Men's black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Men's white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6 4 to 12-4
5,4, 6 4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

*Newport, June* 14, 1805.

## *DR. HALL's NEW-INVENTED* ITCH SOLUTION;

WHICH effectually cures the ITCH, and all other eruptions on the ſkin, ſuch as *Salt-Rheum, Ring-Worms, Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Sunburns*, &c.

Whoever wiſhes to be cured of that diſagreeable diſorder called the Itch, may do it with all ſafety, without any trouble or diſagreeable ſmell, in twenty-four hours, by applying this liquid to the parts affected a few times. This *Solution* will be found a ſafe, certain, and convenient remedy, at home or on a journey, without the filth of greaſe, the ſtench of ſulphur, or poiſon of mercury.

Price for 2 oz. vials, 50 cents.

*FOR SALE, BY*

ISAAC THOMPSON,

*Of New-London.*

☞ The above may alſo be had, at the Drug and Medicine Store of JAMES TAYLOR, NO. 148, Thames-Street, Newport.

*July* 12, 1805.

## Faſhionable MILLINARY.

Mrs. BRIDGES

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that ſhe's removed to NO. 5, Clarke-ſtreet, near Waſhington-ſtreet; where ſhe has on Sale, a genteel aſſortment of MILLINARY, of the lateſt faſhions, from Europe; conſiſting of Caps, Bonnets, Spaniſh Hats; Lace, figured Sarſnet, black Silk, and cambric muſlin Spencers, habit Shirts, &c.

*Newport, July* 5, 1805.

## GODFREY WENWOOD

*HAS FOR SALE,*

*On the moſt reaſonable Terms.*

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

*TAYLORING BUSINESS.*

## ABNER TABER,

INFORMS all thoſe who incline to favour him with their employment, that he now carries on the above buſineſs, in the ſhop of Mr. *Nicholas Jeffrey*, lately occupied by Mr. *Thomas*, No. 127, Thames-Street; where ſtrict attention will be given to their commands.

*Newport, May* 10, 1805.

## FOR SALE,

THAT large and very convenient dwelling-houſe, in good repair, with the yard, garden, &c. adjoining, formerly the property of Mr. Joſeph Rogers, No. 155, Thames-Street, nearly oppoſite Meſſrs. Gibbs & Channing's Store, and is, without exception, one of the beſt ſtands for buſineſs in the town of Newport.—There are two convenient ſhops in front.—For further particulars and terms apply to THOMAS D STALL.

No. 184, Thames-Street.

*Newport, July* 26, 1805.

## BLANKS.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, ſuch as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifeſts; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Juſtice's Writs and Executions; Writs and Executions for the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c. neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

## *PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.*

*Juſt Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,*

AN additional aſſortment of the above articles, compriſing a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be ſold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchaſed elſewhere. *Newport, May* 3, 1805.

## *PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.*

At the Store of *Isaac & Joseph Austin.*

WE the ſubſcribers being requeſted, and fully empowered, to ſell the goods in ſaid ſtore, take this method to aſſure our friends and the public, that we have lowered the price of all the imported piece goods ſix cents on the dollar, for the ſake of raiſing money in order that the creditors may have their pay as ſoon as may be; all their goods, and money's due them, being aſſigned to us for that purpoſe, thoſe indebted to ſaid Co or to either of them, are requeſted to make payment without being further called upon, and thoſe to whom they are indebted are deſired to exhibit their accounts in order that we may more fully know the ſtate of their affairs.

DAVID BUFFUM,
SAMUEL THURSTON.

*Newport, 7th mo. 23d*, 1805.

*Clarke-Street Academy, near Waſhington-Square.*

## WILLIAM BRIDGES

*Informs his Friends and the Public in general,*

THAT he has removed his SCHOOL to NO 5, Clarke-ſtreet; where he continues to teach young Ladies and Gentlemen in Engliſh Grammar, Reading, Writing, both uſeful and ornamental, Cyphering, Book Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, Architectural and other Drawing—from 6 to 8 o'clock; and from half paſt 9 till half paſt 12 in the morning; and from half paſt 2 till half paſt 5 in the evening.

☞ Private Rooms for young Ladies, and Board, if required.

Land-Surveying, practically taught, with the Theodelite, Plain table, or chain only.

For further particulars apply at the School-Houſe from 1 o'clock till 2, and after 6 in the evening

*Newport, July* 5, 1805.

## LETTER PAPER.

HOT-PRESSED Engliſh Letter-Paper, of a ſuperior Quality, and common Do. for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

## COME AND SEE.

*INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.*

JOHN BOURS, jun.

*HAS JUST RECEIVED,*

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—Laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muſlin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Caſh, will be ſold very cheap

*Newport, May* 24, 1805

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber is the ſurviving Executor to the eſtate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceaſed, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid *Elizabeth Miller*, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

*Newport, Nov* 6, 1804

## JOHN BAKER

*HAS FOR SALE,*

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel
80 barrels NO 2 Beef.

*Newport, June* 28, 1805

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

*Newport 26th of 10th Mon.* 1804.

## FOR SALE,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated Dwelling-Houſe, and valuable Lot of Land No. 13, in Waſhington-ſquare, Newport—The Lot is about forty feet in breadth, fronting the State-houſe, and extending back 102 feet—For further particulars and terms apply to

PELEG & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Newmarket.

April 19, 1805.

*MR. JEFFERSON's ADMINISTRATION.*

TO detail the evils which have accrued to the people of the United States from the preſent temporiſing, and relaxed adminiſtration of their general government; to explain the embarraſſments that have ariſen to our country from the non-fulfilment of treaties, on the part of foreign nations, who, after receiving the ſtipulated price of a ruinous purchaſe, have ſo long refuſed to quiet our poſſeſſion of the wilderneſs; to recount the loſſes of our plundered commerce by the freebooters of even the leaſt efficient of the maritime powers: to recite the impoſitions which her agents are permitted to practiſe on our merchants, by erecting their conſular offices into Cuſtom-Houſes, *within the United States*, for the ſhameful purpoſe of extorting fees on ſhipping papers; to enumerate the immediate diſtreſſes to our manufactures, and the eventual injury to our agriculture from theſe evaſions of treaties, and theſe piracies, and exactions on commerce, would exhibit a ſtatement of abuſes, degrading beyond the example or ſuffering of any age or nation.

In what page of hiſtory ſhall we look for the precedent of a people, circumſtanced as the United States are, ſubmitting to aggreſſions that fruſtrate the induſtry, and defeat the enterprize of a neutral and unoffending nation—a nation too, which, with due exertion on the part of its government, is in a capacity not only to arreſt, but to puniſh the aggreſſions.

That war is a great calamity, and ought, by every mean conſiſtent with honor and ſafety, to be ſhunned, we ſhall readily concede—but that the tame endurance of robbery and inſult, with all the evils that could attach to actual war, is a ſtate of national ſuffering infinitely more aggravated and afflicting, muſt alſo be admitted.

Injury and diſgrace are the inſeparable attendants on national humility and conceſſion—but ſafety and reſpect await the people, who are prepared for war, and reſolutely determined to maintain their rights.

Does it any longer admit of a queſtion with the truly patriotic American, whether, for the mere gratification of party ſpirit, artfully fomented by thoſe who benefit from the preſent order of things, men utterly incompetent to meaſures of national dignity and defence, ſhould be perpetuated at the helm of affairs—or that, by bringing into the national councils, the wiſdom and vigour of firm, experienced, and practical ſtatemen, we ſhould reſtore our declining character, reſume our rank among nations, and give to our citizens thoſe immunities, which muſt always flow from a wiſe, impartial, and dignified adminiſtration of the government?

Are we weak enough to ſuppoſe that the character of our rulers has no influence on the conduct of foreign nations towards us, or can we believe that their characters have not been completely analyſed, and are not correctly underſtood?

Is there a ſtateſman in Europe, who is not informed of the opinions, which Mr. Jefferſon entertains, and which have been publiſhed, of the government, which he now adminiſters?

Is there a Frenchman who has not read with equal contempt and ſatisfaction, the animadverſions, in Mr. Jefferſon's letter to *Mazzei* on GENERAL WASHINGTON and his compatriots, who formed and afterwards adminiſtered the conſtitution—"*Tooſe Solomons in council and Sampſons in the field, "whoſe locks were ſhorn by the whore of "England?*"—Is there an Engliſhman who has not read, with equal repugnance and diſguſt, this illiberal and unfounded ſtricture on his nation? Is there a real American who does not reproach and reject the baſe inſinuation which that ſtricture conveys againſt THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY? Is there either American or Spaniard who is unacquainted with the mean and ſplenetic proceeding, which reſtored a foreign miniſter with whom intercourſe had been refuſed by former adminiſtrations, for having groſsly inſulted the nation, in making, through the newſpapers, an appeal from its government to the people?—or is any one ignorant of the return, which this very miniſter has made to Mr. Jefferſon, by repeating the inſult with impunity?

Is there an individual of either hemiſphere, acquainted with the hiſtory of the American revolution, who is ignorant that Mr. Jefferſon abdicated the government of Virginia, at the very moment when an invading enemy threatened to ſubdue his native ſtate—Or is there a man, who, either politically or phyſically, combines the ideas, that would not inſure the ſame effect from the ſame cauſe, ſhould the occaſion recur.

And do we wonder at the conduct of foreign nations towards us? Do we look for that respect from them, which we withhold from ourselves?

In what estimation can that country, or its government be held, whose *Finances* are administered by a man who when out of office, was an incessant declaimer against taxation, who, in office, has never proposed one beneficial fiscal arrangement, who on the deliberative floor had threatened "*to stop the wheels of government*"—and who, in his private capacity, had dared to proscribe every citizen, who should attempt to carry into effect the laws of the United States?

Do Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Jefferson flatter themselves that the conduct of the Secretary of the insurgent meeting at Parkinson's Ferry, is buried in oblivion—or that either the special injury to Pennsylvania, the shock given to the whole nation, or the expence of *one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars incurred by that insurrection*, has ceased to be felt?

The lenity of the government spared the culprit; but ages will elapse before the offence and its consequences are forgotten—nor must Mr. Jefferson suppose the world ignorant that the same man, *the identical Albert Gallatin*, who was secretary to the Insurgents, was, immediately on Mr. Jefferson's accession to the Presidency, appointed Secretary of the Treasury of the United States!

An appointment which contradicted every maxim of justice, and went to the exclusion of abler men and better citizens.

Is there a man at all conversant with congressional proceedings, who has not seen the resolutions that were supported by *Mr. Madison*, for sequestrating the debts due by our individual citizens to the merchants of Great Britain? Is there a diplomatic character, either at home or abroad, who witnessing the insults and injuries which we are daily suffering, is not ready to exclaim: Where is the indignant spirit that impelled Mr. Madison when in congress, and under a former administration, to support the least justifiable and most vindictive of war measures, a sequestration of the debts due from and to individuals? Did this warlike spirit evaporate on his entrance into executive office, or has the genius of his *Patron*, been suffered in this, as in every other instance, to rebuke his understanding?

Can we suppose that foreign nations draw no inference from so palpable a contrast in the conduct of Mr. Madison, a member of Congress, and the same Mr. Madison Secretary of State? Can it be doubted by the most timid that such a Power as Spain, under a knowledge that the best resources of the United States would be brought into action, by a call of patriotic, capable, and efficient statesmen to guide their councils, would not have long since relinquished her offensive and injurious conduct towards us? Or is it to be presumed that even Great-Britain, under such a conviction, would persist in measures which derive their adoption and enforcement from the known imbecility of the government; and which the first remonstrance of a vigorous administration would occasion her to abandon.

But as even a preparation for war would be the signal for a second addication of government the abuses of the nation must be endured that a leader who is as destitute of capacity as he is of courage, may continue in place.

## LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*By arrivals at New-York.—London dates to July 16, 1805.*

### *GREAT-BRITAIN.*

LONDON, JULY 13.

YESTERDAY Parliament was prorogued by Commission, with a speech read by the Lord Chancellor, stating, "That his majesty had not yet been able to lay before Parliament the result of the negociations in which he is engaged with powers on the continent; but that no step would be omitted for promoting such a concert as may afford the best prospect of restoring general and permanent tranquillity; or may, if necessary furnish the means of repelling with vigour the continued encroachments, on the part of the French government, which threaten every day more and more the liberty and independence of all the nations of Europe."—There is nothing in this communication that must not have been anticipated. Every person who has read the foreign Journals, recently received, must see, that the negociations alluded to will abide the result of the mission of the Russian Minister, Novoziltzoff, whose arrival at Berlin we lately announced. The following extract of a letter upon this subject, from a gentleman in a diplomatic situation in that city, received by the last mail, will be found interesting:—"The efforts of the Prussian Court to prevent the breaking out of the Continental war, which was so near at hand, will be entitled to the gratitude of posterity. The public is not yet acquainted by far with all the difficulties of this glorious undertaking. When, in January 1805, England communicated the French overtures for peace to the Russian Court, the latter, that it might be enabled to come to a decisive conclusion on the subject, thought it necessary to assure itself of the disposition of the Courts of Vienna and Berlin and to ascertain whether there was any well-grounded expectations of their acting in concert. Gen. Winzingerode was therefore sent on the 13th of February to Berlin. As he convinced himself that the good understanding between Prussia and France was not likely to be interrupted, and that Austria was not disposed to hostilities, the Russian Court agreed to the overtures of Peace, transmitted by the Cabinet of Berlin. From Berlin reasonable proposals were now to be submitted to the French Emperor; Baron Winzingerode had his audience of leave, and had fixed on the 20th of March for his departure. In the mean time, Napoleon assumed the crown of Italy; this circumstance produced a new alteration in the state of affairs. On this occasion, Prussia conducted herself with great dignity and conciliatory firmness. The answer to be returned to France was for some time delayed, and M. De Winzingerode received directions to await further orders at Berlin, to observe whether the occurrences in Italy, combined with other internal relations at Vienna, would produce any alteration of the Austrian system. Should this have been the case, he was to have gone from Berlin to Vienna. But as the Court of Petersburgh was convinced that Austria would not change its pacific system, that Envoy was directed to return from Berlin to Petersburgh, and conciliatory measures with regard to France was adopted. In England itself, M. De Novoziltsoff had long been considered the most proper person for arranging preliminaries of peace with France. The Russian Court, therefore, requested that of Berlin to procure passports for him, that he might repair either to Italy or Paris. For this purpose, a Courier was dispatched on the 7th of May from Berlin to Milan, who returned on the 22d of the same month, with six passports. May the united efforts of the Cabinets of St. Petersburgh and Berlin be crowned with success. A year of warfare is now more pregnant of events, than a whole century in former ages."

The menace of invasion is now renewed in the Paris papers, but all this blustering and swaggering will not divert the attention of Europe from the disgrace with which the enemy have covered themselves in the West-Indies.

Mr. Erskine read a letter in the Court of King's-Bench, this day, at noon, which produced acclamations and plaudits from the whole Court, before he had half finished.—Our informant could hear only that it stated the capture of eight sail of the line of the combined fleet by Lord Nelson; and that the British fleet were in pursuit of the remainder. We fear this is only a repetition of the Dutch news, mentioned in a preceding paragraph, or a stock-jobbing QUIZ!!

July 16.

The Grand Signior, in answer to a letter from Bonaparte, notifying his accession to the throne of Italy, has given the latter assurances of his friendship, but refuses to acknowledge him either as Emperor of France or King of Italy.

A bloody battle between the insurgents of Servia and a body of Turks, has taken place on the borders of Moravia, in which the former remained masters of the field though with considerable loss, their commanding officer being amongst the killed.

Sixteen thousand French and Dutch troops are encamped a few miles from Amsterdam, who are held in readiness to march at the shortest notice, supposed to be destined to embark in the expedition against England. The Dutch troops are said to rejoice at the idea; not from a wish to assist in conquering England, but to have an opportunity of deserting. The fleet in the Texel is extremely ill manned, but rigidly disciplined, and badly victualled.

Talleyrand is said to have died at Milan of an apoplectic fit.

A letter from Holland states that considerable bodies of troops were marching to the Helder, for the purpose of being embarked. The differences between Schimelpenninck and General Marmont had risen to a great height, in consequence of an attempt made by the former to check the boundless profusion and extravagance of the French general.

A report was circulated at the Hague that Bonaparte had declared war against the Emperor of Germany; but it obtained no credit.

The Hibernia, Admiral Gardner, arrived at Portsmouth on the 9th. The command is given up to Admiral Cornwallis.

Letters from Lisbon of the 28th June mention that the King of Spain is dangerously ill; and this statement is corroborated by advices from Cadiz of the 18th, which also state that they have the prospect of a very plentiful harvest.

Price of stocks July 15, at noon—consols 59 1-2—omnium 6 1-4.

Dispatches were received at the Admiralty, at a late hour last night, from Lord Nelson, brought by the Curieux, Capt. Cottesworth, which arrived at Plymouth, on Sunday last. Lord Nelson arrived with the whole of his fleet at Barbadoes on the 4th of June, where he was joined by the Spartiate and the Northumberland. His Lordship having received intelligence that the combined fleet had sailed for Trinidad, immediately bent his course to that island, but not finding them there, he had sailed to the northward, and upon his arrival off Antigua, he learnt that they had passed that island four days before under a press of sail, steering a northwest course, and no doubt was entertained that they were endeavoring to effect their escape back to Europe. It appears that a great mortality prevailed on board the combined fleet, during their stay at Martinico, not less than 3000 men having died in that short time. There is no doubt but that they received intelligence of the approach of Lord Nelson, and therefore giving up all idea of even making a plundering attack upon any of our islands, they determined, as we conjectured they would, to return to Europe. The Curieux was dispatched by Lord Nelson on the 13th of June; at that time Lord Nelson was off Antigua, and having obtained accurate information as to the course the combined fleets had taken, he was pursuing them with every sail he could carry. Lord Nelson told the Curieux to steer a particular course, which he said would give them a sight of the combined fleets. The Curieux did pass them the 19th June, in the morning, 17 sail, steering across the trades, at which time the Capt. of the Curieux considered Lord Nelson to be a day or a day and a half behind them.—They sailed so bad that the Curieux beat them under her topsails.

Capt. Fleming of his Majesty's ship Egyptienne, captured a market-boat off Rochelle, on the 22d ult. in which boat Capt. Fleming, and eight of his people went into the harbour, and passed the whole of the fleet lying there, consisting of nine sail of the line, six of 74 guns, and three large ships, two frigates, and three sloops of war; they returned safe on board the Egyptienne unknown by the enemy.

We have received the Paris Journals to the 4th inst. and Dutch papers to the 9th. By the former we find, that the preparations for the invasion of this country, are continued with increased activity; troops, to the amount of between 150 and 200 000 are now in motion, along the coast; and the flotilla at Boulogne consists of not less than 2000 vessels. Bonaparte, having received the homage of his Italian slaves, is on his return to France. He comes by the Rhine, and is expected shortly on the coast, where he is to be met by the Minister of War.—In Holland, too, the preparations appear to be very active. Gen. Marmont is now at the Helder, inspecting the military, and Admiral Winter is appointed Commander in Chief of the fleet, to be employed in the expedition. On the whole, we deem it highly probable, that the attempt at invasion will not be much longer delayed; but, come the enemy when they may, they will find us prepared to meet them, determined to stand or fall with the liberties and independence of our country. According to letters from Frankfort, the French troops continue to march from Hanover to the interior of France; and an unusual degree of activity is observable in every direction.

## *BY THE MAILS.*

### *SOUTH-CAROLINA.*

CHARLESTON, August 23.

THE brig Eliza, Capt. Taylor, arrived yesterday in 32 days from Malaga, furnishes the following intelligence:—

Off Gibraltar, on the 21st July, Capt. Taylor spoke a Portuguese 74, and an American brig from the Streights. The master of the latter vessel informed that the Commodore of the American squadron had *concluded a Peace with Tripoli*; but upon what terms Capt. T. could not learn.

In the Bay of Gibraltar, Capt. T. saw Lord Nelson's fleet at anchor, and was boarded by an officer from one of his ships, who stated that the British fleet left Barbadoes on the 14th June, and had followed, as they supposed, in the wake of the combined fleets, until they arrived off the coast of France; when, having every reason to suppose that the French and Spaniards had got safely into Brest, Lord Nelson stood away for Gibraltar, where he arrived on the 19th July.

A French and Spanish squadron of six sail of the line had sailed from Carthagena, with 6000 troops on board, supposed to be destined for Egypt.—They were followed by Rear-Admiral Bickerton, with five sail of the line, convoying the troops under command of General Craig.

The Spaniards plunder every American vessel they fall in with.—Capt. T. was fired upon by eight of their gun-boats, but escaped by good sailing. A Boston ship from Leghorn, had been detained by them, and the master compelled to pay 1200 dollars, before they would suffer him to proceed.

### *VIRGINIA.*

NORFOLK, AUGUST 19.

Yesterday arrived here from Batavano (a small port in Cuba) the ship Eliza, Capt. Evans, of this port.

The capture, plunder, and detention of this ship and cargo, says a letter from a respectable character in Cuba—"will give you some idea of the abuses and impositions "upon our trade in this Island, which are "beyond conception, and no person can "have a just idea of them, without being "here."

We have had the perusal of Captain Evans's protest made before the American Consul at Havanna of which the following is a short sketch, and in which it will be seen that it is not the lawless depredations of pirates, that are complained of, but the acts of the Officers of the Spanish Government, from the Chief to the lowest.

The Eliza was captured on the 27th February, in prosecution of a voyage from Jamaica to this port, the Captain and part of the crew were put on shore, upon an uninhabited Island, from whence they got to Havanna, after experiencing many hardships, and being exposed to the danger of perishing for want of food. The ship and the remainder of the crew, were taken into the above mentioned port of Batavano.

A few days after Capt. Evans got to Havanna he met the person who was put on board his ship as Prize Master; this person informed, that the Master of the privateer convinced that the ship could not be made a prize, had, to avoid prosecution, gone off; and that his ship was in possession of some Frenchmen and Spaniards. The Prize Master at the same time, gave up to Capt. Evans, the ship's papers, that were in his possession.

Upon this information, Capt. Evans presented a memorial to the Captain-General of the Island, in which he stated his case, and prayed that he might have an order for the restitution of his vessel and cargo. To this memorial no answer was given.—In a few days after, Capt. Evans presented another memorial to the Captain-General, in which he re-capitulated the subject of his former, and stated in addition, that the part of the crew which had been detained on board the ship, were confined as prisoners, and were suffering for necessaries—that the vessel and cargo were daily plundered, and the whole would, in a short time, be lost. To this memorial no answer was given. Upon this, Capt. Evans proceeded to Batavano, where he was fully informed of the sufferings of his people, and the depredations on the vessel and cargo. No sooner was the Commandant of the place, informed that Capt Evans was there, than he ordered him to leave the place instantly, without permitting him to see his people, or go on board of his ship. As this order was backed with a threat of imprisonment, in case of disobedience, Capt. Evans was obliged to return to Havanna, where he remained until the 20th June;—when by his own, and the unceasing efforts of Mr. Gray, the late, and Mr. Hill, the present Consul, he procured an order for the restitution of the vessel and cargo. When Capt. Evans got possession he found one third of the cargo (originally 180 puncheons of Rum,) had been plundered. The ship had been stripped of her Boats, Anchors, Cables and Running Rigging, with one half of her sails.—In addition to all this, the Master of the privateer, had contracted a debt of about 900 dollars, which the Commandant compelled Capt. Evans to satisfy, before he would permit him to depart. Many minor instances of the iniquitous conduct of the Officers of the Spanish Government are omitted. Enough is said, to shew to the public, the conduct of the officers who were bound in duty and honour, to afford the rights of hospitality and protection.

We hope and believe, that a representation of this case will be made to our government from whom alone, redress for this and similar aggressions can be expected. It furnishes matter of surprise, that the merchants of this place, have not pursued the same measure, as the merchants of Charleston.

August 26.

The *Adams Frigate*, sailed on Friday last upon a cruize, as mentioned in the Ledger of that day. Various have been the conjectures, as to the nature of the orders, which captain Murray has received from the Navy Department. Some have conjectured, that the same orders are given to Captain Murray, as were given to the Commanders of the Ships of War of the United States, in the year 1799, that is to take all French armed vessels. This is a measure of more rashness, than the present administration can be justly suspected of. Report says, and we give it only as such, that Captain Murray's instructions are to the following effect. He is to cruize within *three leagues*, of the coast, and if he finds any American vessel, that has been employed in lawful commerce, in the possession of the armed vessel of any nation, he is to release her. American vessels, that have been engaged in any illicit commerce, or in the St. Domingo trade, are not to meet protection. That beyond three leagues from the coast, Captain Murray is not to act, nor is he permitted to capture the armed vessels that have made prizes on our coasts provided they are regularly commissioned.

If these are the instructions which Captain Murray has received; it will appear to every one conversant in nautical affairs, that the services which he can render, must be very limited. By good fortune he may prevent the capture of one or two vessels, and he may release one or two more, but the circumscribed nature of his orders will not permit him to act with effect, because the moment the cruizers ascertain his limits, they will regulate their conduct accordingly.

We are not prepared to say, that the administration could give such instructions, as would more effectually put an end to the

And do we wonder at the conduct of foreign nations towards us? Do we look for that respect from them, which we withhold from ourselves?

In what estimation can that country, or its government be held, whose *Finances* are administered by a man who when out of office, was an incessant declaimer against taxation, who, in office, has never proposed one beneficial fiscal arrangement, who on the deliberative floor had threatened "*to stop the wheels of government*"—and who, in his private capacity, had dared to proscribe every citizen, who should attempt to carry into effect the laws of the United States?

Do Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Jefferson flatter themselves that the conduct of the Secretary of the insurgent meeting at Parkinson's Ferry, is buried in oblivion—or that either the special injury to Pennsylvania, the shock given to the whole nation, or the expence of *one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars incurred by that insurrection*, has ceased to be felt?

The lenity of the government spared the culprit; but ages will elapse before the offence and its consequences are forgotten—nor must Mr. Jefferson suppose the world ignorant that the same man, *the identical Albert Gallatin*, who was secretary to the Insurgents, was, immediately on Mr. Jefferson's accession to the Presidency, appointed Secretary of the Treasury of the United States!

An appointment which contradicted every maxim of justice, and went to the exclusion of abler men and better citizens.

Is there a man at all conversant with congressional proceedings, who has not seen the resolutions that were supported by *Mr. Madison*, for sequestrating the debts due by our individual citizens to the merchants of Great Britain? Is there a diplomatic character, either at home or abroad, who witnessing the insults and injuries which we are daily suffering, is not ready to exclaim: Where is the indignant spirit that impelled Mr. Madison when in congress, and under a former administration, to support the least justifiable and most vindictive of war measures, a sequestration of the debts due from and to individuals? Did this warlike spirit evaporate on his entrance into executive office, or has the genius of his *Patron*, been suffered in this, as in every other instance, to rebuke his understanding?

Can we suppose that foreign nations draw no inference from so palpable a contrast in the conduct of Mr. Madison, a member of Congress and the same Mr. Madison Secretary of State? Can it be doubted by the most timid that such a Power as Spain, under a knowledge that the best resources of the United States would be brought into action, by a call of patriotic, capable, and efficient statesmen to guide their councils, would not have long since relinquished her offensive and injurious conduct towards us? Or is it to be presumed that even Great-Britain, under such a conviction, would persist in measures which derive their adoption and enforcement from the known imbecility of the government; and which the first remonstrance of a vigorous administration would occasion her to abandon.

But as even a preparation for war would be the signal for a second addication of government the abuses of the nation must be endured that a leader who is as destitute of capacity as he is of courage, may continue in place.

## LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*By arrivals at New-York.—London dates to July 16, 1805.*

### *GREAT-BRITAIN.*

LONDON, JULY 13.

YESTERDAY Parliament was prorogued by Commission, with a speech read by the Lord Chancellor, stating, "That his majesty had not yet been able to lay before Parliament the result of the negociations in which he is engaged with powers on the continent; but that no step would be omitted for promoting such a concert as may afford the best prospect of restoring general and permanent tranquillity; or may, if necessary furnish the means of repelling with vigour the continued encroachments, on the part of the French government, which threaten every day more and more the liberty and independence of all the nations of Europe."—There is nothing in this communication that must not have been anticipated. Every person who has read the foreign Journals, recently received, must see, that the negotiations alluded to will abide the result of the mission of the Russian Minister, Novoziltzoff, whose arrival at Berlin we lately announced. The following extract of a letter upon this subject, from a gentleman in a diplomatic situation in that city, received by the last mail, will be found interesting:—"The efforts of the Prussian Court to prevent the breaking out of the Continental war, which was so near at hand, will be entitled to the gtatitude of posterity. The public is not yet acquainted by far with all the difficulties of this glorious undertaking. When, in January 1805, England communicated the French overtures for peace to the Russian Court, the latter, that it might be enabled to come to a decisive conclution on the subject, thought it necessary to assure itself of the disposition of the Courts of Vienna and Berlin and to ascertain whether there was any well-grounded expectations of their acting in concert. Gen. Winzingerode was therefore sent on the 13th of February to Berlin. As he convinced himself that the good understanding between Prussia and France was not likely to be interrupted, and that Austria was not disposed to hostilities, the Russian Court agreed to the overtures of Peace, transmitted by the Cabinet of Berlin. From Berlin reasonable proposals were now to be submitted to the French Emperor; Baron Winzingerode had his audience of leave, and had fixed on the 20th of March for his departure. In the mean time, Napoleon assumed the crown of Italy; this circumstance produced a new alteration in the state of affairs. On this occasion, Prussia conducted herself with great dignity and conciliatory firmness. The answer to be returned to France was for some time delayed, and M. De Winzingerode received directions to await further orders at Berlin, to observe whether the occurrences in Italy, combined with other internal relations at Vienna, would produce any alteration of the Austrian system. Should this have been the case, he was to have gone from Berlin to Vienna. But as the Court of Petersburgh was convinced that Austria would not change its pacific system, that Envoy was directed to return from Berlin to Petersburgh, and conciliatory measures with regard to France was adopted. In England itself, M. De Novoziltsoff had long been considered the most proper person for arranging preliminaries of peace with France. The Russian Court, therefore, requested that of Berlin to procure passports for him, that he might repair either to Italy or Paris. For this purpose, a Courier was dispatched on the 7th of May from Berlin to Milan, who returned on the 22d of the same month, with six passports. May the united efforts of the Cabinets of St. Petersburgh and Berlin be crowned with success. A year of warfare is now more pregnant of events, than a whole century in former ages."

The menace of invasion is now renewed in the Paris papers, but all this blustering and swaggering will not divert the attention of Europe from the disgrace with which the enemy have covered themselves in the West-Indies.

Mr. Erskine read a letter in the Court of King's-Bench, this day, at noon, which produced acclamations and plaudits from the whole Court, before he had half finished.—Our informant could hear only that it stated the capture of eight sail of the line of the combined fleet by Lord Nelson; and that the British fleet were in pursuit of the remainder. We fear this is only a repetition of the Dutch news, mentioned in a preceding paragraph, or a stock-jobbing QUIZ!!

July 16.

The Grand Signior, in answer to a letter from Bonaparte, notifying his accession to the throne of Italy, has given the latter assurances of his friendship, but refuses to acknowledge him either as Emperor of France or King of Italy.

A bloody battle between the insurgents of Servia and a body of Turks, has taken place on the borders of Moravia, in which the former remained masters of the field though with considerable loss, their commanding officer being amongst the killed.

Sixteen thousand French and Dutch troops are encamped a few miles from Amsterdam, who are held in readiness to march at the shortest notice, supposed to be destined to embark in the expedition against England. The Dutch troops are said to rejoice at the idea; not from a wish to assist in conquering England, but to have an opportunity of desserting. The fleet in the Texel is extremely ill manned, but rigidly disciplined, and badly victualled.

Talleyrand is said to have died at Milan of an apoplectic fit.

A letter from Holland states that considerable bodies of troops were marching to the Helder, for the purpose of being embarked. The differences between Schimelpenninck and General Marmont had risen to a great height, in consequence of an attempt made by the former to check the boundless profusion and extravagance of the French general.

A report was circulated at the Hague that Bonaparte had declared war against the Emperor of Germany; but it obtained no credit.

The Hibernia, Admiral Gardner, arrived at Portsmouth on the 9th. The command is given up to Admiral Cornwallis.

Letters from Lisbon of the 28th June mention that the King of Spain is dangerously ill; and this statement is corroborated by advices from Cadiz of the 18th, which also state that they have the prospect of a very plentiful harvest.

Price of stocks July 13, at noon—consols 59 1-2—omnium 6 1-4.

Dispatches were received at the Admiralty, at a late hour last night, from Lord Nelson, brought by the Curieux, Capt. Cottesworth, which arrived at Plymouth, on Sunday last. Lord Nelson arrived with the whole of his fleet at Barbadoes on the 4th of June, where he was joined by the Spartiate and the Northumberland. His Lordship having received intelligence that the combined fleet had sailed for Trinidad, immediately bent his course to that island; but not finding them there, he had sailed to the northward, and upon his arrival off Antigua, he learnt that they had passed that island four days before under a press of sail, steering a northwest course, and no doubt was entertained that they were endeavoring to effect their escape back to Europe. It appears that a great mortality prevailed on board the combined fleet, during their stay at Martinico, not less than 3000 men having died in that short time. There is no doubt but that they received intelligence of the approach of Lord Nelson, and therefore giving up all idea of even making a plundering attack upon any of our islands, they determined, as we conjectured they would, to return to Europe. The Curieux was dispatched by Lord Nelson on the 13th of June; at that time Lord Nelson was off Antigua, and having obtained accurate information as to the course the combined fleets had taken, he was pursuing them with every sail he could carry. Lord Nelson told the Curieux to steer a particular course, which he said would give them a sight of the combined fleets. The Curieux did pass them the 19th June, in the morning, 17 sail, steering across the trades, at which time the Capt. of the Curieux considered Lord Nelson to be a day or a day and a half behind them.—They sailed so bad that the Curieux beat them under her topsails.

Capt. Fleming of his Majesty's ship Egyptienne, captured a market-boat off Rochelle, on the 22d ult. in which boat Capt. Fleming, and eight of his people went into the harbour, and passed the whole of the fleet lying there, consisting of nine sail of the line, six of 74 guns, and three large ships, two frigates, and three sloops of war; they rerurned safe on board the Egyptienne unknown by the enemy.

We have received the Paris Journals to the 4th inst. and Dutch papers to the 9th. By the former we find, that the preparations for the invasion of this country, are continued with increased activity; troops, to the amount of between 150 and 200 000 are now in motion, along the coast; and the flotilla at Boulogne consists of not less than 2000 vessels. Bonaparte, having received the homage of his Italian slaves, is on his return to France. He comes by the Rhine, and is expected shortly on the coast, where he is to be met by the Minister of War.—In Holland, too, the preparations appear to be very active. Gen. Marmont is now at the Helder, inspecting the military, and Admiral Winter is appointed Commander in Chief of the fleet, to be employed in the expedition. On the whole, we deem it highly probable, that the attempt at invasion will not be much longer delayed; but, come the enemy when they may, they will find us prepared to meet them, determined to stand or fall with the liberties and independence of our country. According to letters from Frankfort, the French troops continue to march from Hanover to the interior of France; and an unusual degree of activity is observable in every direction.

## *BY THE MAILS.*

### *SOUTH CAROLINA.*

CHARLESTON, August 23.

THE brig Eliza, Capt. Taylor, arrived yesterday in 32 days from Malaga, furnishes the following intelligence:—

Off Gibraltar, on the 21st July, Capt. Taylor spoke a Portuguese 74, and an American brig from the Streights. The master of the latter vessel informed that the Commodore of the American squadron had *concluded a Peace with Tripoli*; but upon what terms Capt. T. could not learn.

In the Bay of Gibraltar, Capt. T. saw Lord Nelson's fleet at anchor, and was boarded by an officer from one of his ships, who stated that the British fleet left Barbadoes on the 14th June, and had followed, as they supposed, in the wake of the combined fleets, until they arrived off the coast of France; when, having every reason to suppose that the French and Spaniards had got safely into Brest, Lord Nelson stood away for Gibraltar, where he arrived on the 19th July.

A French and Spanish squadron of six sail of the line had sailed from Carthagena, with 6000 troops on board, supposed to be destined for Egypt.—They were followed by Rear-Admiral Bickerton, with five sail of the line, convoying the troops under command of General Craig.

The Spaniards plunder every American vessel they fall in with.—Capt. T. was fired upon by eight of their gun-boats, but escaped by good sailing. A Boston ship from Leghorn, had been detained by them, and the master compelled to pay 1200 dollars, before they would suffer him to proceed.

### *VIRGINIA.*

NORFOLK, AUGUST 19.

Yesterday arrived here from Batavano (a small port in Cuba) the ship Eliza, Capt. Evans, of this port.

The capture, plunder, and detention of this ship and cargo, says a letter from a respectable character in Cuba—"will give you some idea of the abuses and impositions "upon our trade in this Island, which are "beyond conception, and no person can "have a just idea of them, without being "here."

We have had the perusal of Captain Evans's protest made before the American Consul at Havanna of which the following is a short sketch, and in which it will be seen that it is not the lawless depredations of pirates, that are complained of, but the acts of the Officers of the Spanish Government, from the Chief to the lowest.

The Eliza was captured on the 27th February, in prosecution of a voyage from Jamaica to this port, the Captain and part of the crew were put on shore, upon an uninhabited Island, from whence they got to Havanna, after experiencing many hardships, and being exposed to the danger of perishing for want of food. The ship and the remainder of the crew, were taken into the above mentioned port of Batavano.

A few days after Capt. Evans got to Havanna he met the person who was put on board his ship as Prize Master; this person informed, that the Master of the privateer convinced that the ship could not be made a prize, had, to avoid prosecution, gone off; and that his ship was in possession of some Frenchmen and Spaniards. The Prize Master at the same time, gave up to Capt. Evans, the ship's papers, that were in his possession.

Upon this information, Capt. Evans presented a memorial to the Captain-General of the Island, in which he stated his case, and prayed that he might have an order for the restitution of his vessel and cargo. To this memorial no answer was given.—In a few days after, Capt. Evans presented another memorial to the Captain-General, in which he re-capitulated the subject of his former, and stated in addition, that the part of the crew which had been detained on board the ship, were confined as prisoners, and were suffering for necessaries—that the vessel and cargo were daily plundered, and the whole would, in a short time, be lost. To this memorial no answer was given. Upon this, Capt. Evans proceeded to Batavano, where he was fully informed of the sufferings of his people, and the depredations on the vessel and cargo. No sooner was the Commandant of the place, informed that Capt Evans was there, than he ordered him to leave the place instantly, wtihout permitting him to see his people, or go on board of his ship. As this order was backed with a threat of imprisonment, in case of disobedience, Capt. Evans was obliged to return to Havanna, where he remained until the 20th June;—when by his own, and the unceasing efforts of Mr. Gray, the late, and Mr. Hill, the present Consul, he procured an order for the restitution of the vessel and cargo. When Capt. Evans got possession he found one third of the cargo (originally 180 puncheons of Rum,) had been plundered. The ship had been stripped of her Boats, Anchors, Cables and Running Rigging, with one half of her sails.—In addition to all this, the Master of the privateer, had contracted a debt of about 900 dollars, which the Commandant compelled Capt. Evans to satisfy, before he would permit him to depart. Many minor instances of the iniquitous conduct of the Officers of the Spanish Government are omitted. Enough is said, to shew to the public, the conduct of the officers who were bound in duty and honour, to afford the rights of hospitality and protection.

We hope and believe, that a representation of this case will be made to our government from whom alone, redress for this and similar aggressions can be expected. It furnishes matter of surprise, that the merchants of this place, have not pursued the same measure, as the merchants of Charleston.

August 26.

The *Adams Frigate*, sailed on Friday last upon a cruize, as mentioned in the Ledger of that day. Various have been the conjectures, as to the nature of the orders, which captain Murray has received from the Navy Department. Some have conjectured, that the same orders are given to Captain Murray, as were given to the Commanders of the Ships of War of the United States, in the year 1799, that is to take all French armed vessels. This is a measure of more rashness, than the present administration can be justly suspected of. Report says, and we give it only as such, that Captain Murray's instructions are to the following effect. He is to cruize within *three leagues*, of the coast, and if he finds any American vessel, that has been employed in lawful commerce, in the possession of the armed vessel of any nation, he is to release her. American vessels, that have been engaged in any illicit commerce, or in the St. Domingo trade, are not to meet protection. That beyond three leagues from the coast, Captain Murray is not to act, nor is he permitted to capture the armed vessels that have made prizes on our coasts provided they are regularly commissioned.

If these are the instructions which Captain Murray has received; it will appear to every one conversant in nautical affairs, that the services which he can render, must be very limited. By good fortune he may prevent the capture of one or two vessels, and he may release one or two more, but the circumscribed nature of his orders will not permit him to act with effect, because the moment the cruizers ascertain his limits, they will regulate their conduct accordingly.

We are not prepared to say, that the administration could give such instructions, as would more effectually put an end to the

ſyſtem of plunder and inſult that has degraded us as a nation, and diſtreſſed us as individuals. It would be a meaſure of too much reſponſibility in the Executive to adopt a policy, that might directly lead to war, without the concurrence of the Legiſlature. The ſubject may not be deemed of ſufficient importance to convene the Legiſlature, but it is to be feared that before it aſſembles according to law, that we ſhall have but little commerce left to protect.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 26.

*General Moreau.*—The ſhip New-York, Capt. George, arrived here on Saturday laſt, in 48 days from Cadiz with General Moreau, his lady, and two children, on board, in good health. They landed at ten o'clock yeſterday morning, and were received by the citizens with the moſt reſpectful attention.—The General is of common ſtature, a ſtrongly marked countenance, and was very plainly attired.

Auguſt 29.

Gen. Moreau has been waited on, in the moſt reſpectful manner, by the principal characters in this city; and has accepted an invitation for a public dinner, to be given in October next. He leaves town this day for his ſeat at Morriſville.

A privateer was fitted out from St. Auguſtine, owned and manned principally by Americans, their names follow:—Captain Hooper, of Baltimore; Mr. Martin, firſt Lieutenant of do.; Mr. Robertſon, ſecond Lieutenant of do. Owned by Mr. Lee of Virginia, Capt. Moody prize maſter, Ezra Read of Connecticut; Samuel Bates of do.; Mr. Hall, of do.; Mr. Guyer, of Baltimore; Mr. Boyer, of do.; Ives White, of Connecticut—theſe are the only perſons whoſe names could be aſcertained. The avowed object of the officers of this privateer was to capture Engliſh veſſels, and ſhe arrived in the Cheſapeake about the middle of May—after remaining there about ten days, ſhe captured a Bermudian ſloop, Capt. Williams, after killing the man at the helm, and wounding the Captain in two places—the ſhip Golden Grove, Capt. Blair, of Liverpool—and a brig commanded by Capt. Myſſervey, of the ſame place. The two former were taken inſide the Cheſapeake, the brig juſt without, and carried to St. Auguſtine, where they were condemned—the prizes laying at anchor in the ſea, not being able to get in. The captains and crew were robbed of every thing, even their wearing apparel.

## NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 28.

Capt. Waite of the ſhip Liverpool Packet, who arrived this morning, informs us, that on the 14th inſt. in lat. 43, 58, long 49, ſpoke a brig, out 29 days from Bilboa, bound to Marblehead, the captain of which ſtated, he had ſpoken a brig which had paſſed through the combined fleet near Ferrol. On the 17th inſt, Capt. Waite ſpoke the Laura, Newman, from Liverpool for New-York; Capt. N. informed that he had been boarded by a French frigate, in company with two others, who had 12 days before in lat. 43, long 40, captured the Britiſh frigate Le Blanche, after a very deſperate action. The captain of the French frigate ſaid they were the three look-out frigates of the combined fleets.—On the 26th inſt. off the eaſt end of Long-Iſland, Capt. Waite ſpoke the brig Sally, 16 days from Guadaloupe for Newburyport. The Capt. informed that the combined fleets "had given Lord Nelſon the dodge," and had returned to the W. Indies 5 days before he ſailed.

Capt. Latham, of the brig Neptune, arrived this morning from Bourdeaux, alſo informs us, that he ſpoke the brig Sally, and received the ſame account of the return of the combined fleets to the Weſt Indies, as above related. This account does not, however, appear to correſpond with the firſt article received from Capt. Waite.

We are indebted to a reſpectable paſſenger on board the Liverpool packet for files of Liverpool and Glaſgow papers. Under the London date of July 9th it is mentioned, that the courier which was diſpatched by Lord Nelſon on the 14th of June, paſſed the combined fleets on the 19th, having ſteered the courſe directed by his lordſhip; and arrived in England on the 7th of July.

Auguſt 31.

Capt. Newman, of the ſhip Laura, who arrived here yeſterday from Liverpool, informs, that on the 6th of Auguſt in lat. 43, long. 42. 30, he was boarded by the French frigate La Topaze, and two others in company, took all our news-papers, &c. and informed us, they had fallen in with the Britiſh frigate Blanche, Capt. Mudge, and after a very ſevere engagement, the Blanche went down with many of her crew, having 200 men killed and wounded; Capt. Mudge was ſaved, and was on board the La Topaze.

Another account, ſays—Capt. Mudge, and a number of the crew were on board the La Topaze, from one of whom Capt. Newman learned that from the commencement of the action they were reſolved not to ſtrike, adding, that the Blanche was never deſtined to wear French colours.

September 3.

By the arrivals yeſterday from Guadaloupe, we learn that the French and Spaniſh combined fleet had not returned to that place.

The following important information was received from Mr. Hartford, of Darien, Georgia; "Intelligence has reached this place that an Engliſh fleet of nine ſail of the line with frigates and tranſports are at anchor in the mouth of St. John's river, and that their object is the conqueſt of Florida. The Spaniards are extremely alarmed, and all is buſtle and confuſion."

On Thurſday laſt arrived at the ſeat of Mr. Le Guen, at Morriſville, Pennſylvania, oppoſite Trenton, the celebrated General Moreau, and family. This gentleman is now in the 41ſt year of his age; his ſtature about the middle ſize—his appearance plain and unaſſuming. He comes to this country an exile from that of his nativity, where, for the laſt ten years he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the command of the army of the Rhine as one of the braveſt and ableſt generals of the age. The character of Gen. Moreau, as a ſoldier and citizen, is the moſt unexceptionable of any of the leaders of the French Revolution. By his great worth and brilliant atchievements he became uncommonly popular to the French nation and armies—this excited Bonaparte's jealouſy—he therefore ſought his downfal, and obtained a decree for his baniſhment.—His family conſiſts of his wife and two children—he is ſaid to poſſeſs an ample fortune.

On Saturday Governor Bloomfield and a number of the principal Federaliſts of Trenton, paid their reſpects to the General.

Two inward bound ſhips were captured on Monday off the *Hook*, by the two Britiſh veſſels of war who are now blockading this port.

A Norfolk ſchooner from Malaga, has been carried into Barracoa, but releaſed—ſhe arrived at Havanna in 4 days and the Capt. informed that a Philadelphia St. Domingo brig of 12 guns and 75 men, had beat off three or four French privateers—all the officers of the brig and 27 of her men were killed, and ultimately ſent into Barracoa by a privateer.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, SEPT. 3.

The beſt part of the late news from the Mediterranean, the liberation of our captive countrymen, is undoubtedly true. In the other particulars relating to this affair, we ſee ſome reaſon to tremble with anxiety for the American character. Was this peace made without any conſultation with General Eaton, who was the ſole cauſe of its becoming practicable.—Is it not poſſible that Conſul Lear has made ſtipulations as the repreſentative of the American Nation, with the Baſhaw of Tripoli, which may be totally incompatible with the then exiſting ſtipulations between General Eaton as a repreſentative of the American nation, and the Ex-Baſhaw?—If one is pledged for peace and the other for war, it will be a ſingular and unfortunate event. We do not know that this is the caſe. From the information received, and given in our laſt, theſe are our fears.

### FROM GIBRALTAR.

Capt. Simons, arrived here on Saturday in 35 days from Gibraltar, informs, that an official and detailed account of the negociation of Peace with Tripoli, had been received at that place, and that he was promiſed a copy of the ſame, by the American Conſul, but being ready for ſea, and a favourable breeze ſpringing up, he left the place without it.—He however underſtood, that the terms were, an exchange of priſoners, and the gratuity from our government of 60 000 dollars.

Capt. Simons further informs, that Lord Nelſon had arrived at Gibraltar, without having heard any thing of the combined fleets, from about four days after leaving the Weſt-Indies—and immediately proceeded to Tituan bay, to water; from thence he was to proceed in purſuit of the enemy, determining (as he ſaid) to follow them, while he had a veſſel in a ſituation for the ſervice.

It was currently reported in town, on Saturday, that Mr. Bowdoin, had not been accredited as Miniſter of the United States to Spain. On what authority the rumour was founded we know not; but it is certain that letters have been received here, by ſome recent arrivals from Spain, ſtating that he would not proceed to Madrid; but on the contrary was actually preparing to take his paſſage for England, with his family and ſuite.

### FROM ROCHELLE.

Capt. Jarvis, arrived here on Friday, in 43 days from Rochelle, informs, that ſoon after leaving port, and while paſſing off Rochefort, he met a Franch ſquadron, conſiſting of 7 ſail of heavy ſhips, coming out of the Roads, who brought him to and ordered him into the Roads, under the cuſtody of a gun brig; ſoon after he had come to anchor in the Roads (the brig being about to execute ſome order at Brittanny paſſage) the wind favoured his eſcape, and he ſailed. He could not aſcertain the exact force of the ſquadron, nor their deſtination.

### LORD NELSON'S FLEET.

A letter received in town, from Gibraltar, and dated 24th July, ſtates, "That Lord Nelſon arrived at that place, a few days previous, having been unſucceſsful in his purſuit of the combined French and Spaniſh fleets; and that he immediately proceeded to the Weſtward in ſearch of them."

The letter alſo adds, "That 11,000 Spaniſh troops were encamped at the north front of Gibraltar, from whence the garriſon daily expected to be attacked; but were prepared to give the enemy a warm reception."

### THE COMBINED FLEETS.

Capt. Taylor arrived here yeſterday from Ruſſia, ſpoke on Monday laſt, the brig Joſeph, Capt. Carver, 42 days from Bilboa for Plymouth; and was informed by Capt. C. that 18 days after leaving Bilboa, he was boarded by a boat from a French and Spaniſh fleet of 17 ſail of the line, frigates, &c. and was told that the ſquadron was bound into the Bay of Biſcay, in purſuit of ſeveral ſail of Britiſh ſhips of war; which they had accounts were in that quarter.—This fleet, it is ſuppoſed, can be no other than the combined French and Spaniſh armament from the Weſt-Indies, and that they were running in for ſome port in the Bay.

# NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1805.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

An arrival at New-York, on the 31ſt ult. from Liverpool, has furniſhed London papers to the 16th of July laſt.—They are eleven days later than before received.

The Articles of Impeachment againſt Lord Melville had been drawn, and laid before the Britiſh Houſe of Lords, though the trial had not commenced. Theſe articles, eight in number, are too long for inſertion in the Mercury, and we therefore give an abſtract of them:—The 1ſt article charges Lord Melville with taking and applying to his own private uſe, 10 000l. of the public money, for which he has peremptorily refuſed to account. The 2d article charges him with drawing from the Bank of England, under pretext of applying it to naval purpoſes, large ſums of money which he permitted Mr. Trotter, his Secretary, to uſe for private purpoſes. The 3d article charges him with ſimilar fraud. The 4th article charges him with applying 2 200l. of the public money to his private uſe, and with burning and deſtroying (in conjunction with Trotter) certain evidences of his iniquitous conduct. The 5th article charges him with borrowing from Trotter, on government's account, for which he paid intereſt, large ſums of the very money which belonged to government, and which Trotter illegally held. The 6th and 7th articles contain ſimilar charges. The 8th article alledges that Mr. Trotter acted as Secretary to Lord Melville, without any ſtipulated ſalary or compenſation whatever, on condition that he ſhould have the uſe of public monies; and that to conceal this complicated fraud, their accounts were burnt, &c.

A ſelection of the moſt important and intereſting articles, received by the above-mentioned arrival, will be found under the foreign head in this day's Mercury.

Lord Nelſon has arrived in the Mediterranean from the Weſt Indies, without having learnt any thing of the French and Spaniſh fleets.—Theſe fleets were ſpoken the 21ſt of July, near the Bay of Biſcay; they were deſtined, it was conjectured, for Ferrol, off which port the Britiſh have a ſquadron of 9 ſail of the line, under Admiral Collingwood.—Should the French come upon this ſquadron unawares, its fate is evident.

*Commercially Intereſting.*—The Governor of the iſland of Jamaica, by proclamation dated the 30th of July laſt, has permitted the importation, into that iſland from the United States, in addition to thoſe previouſly permitted, the following articles, viz ſheep, hogs, poultry, ſmall live ſtock of all kinds, fruit, fiſh, flour, corn-meal, corn, bread, beans, peas, and lumber of every deſcription. This regulation is to continue till the 1ſt of January next.

The yellow fever rages with conſiderable violence in Southwark, Philadelphia county.—The city is free from infection—ſo ſays the Board of Health.

A Rattle-Snake was found dead in the woods between the main road and the plantation of Cleland Kinlock, Eſq. about 5 miles from Georgetown (S. C.) a few weeks ſince.—It was ſeven feet long, the thickneſs of a man's thigh, had ſeventy-three rattles, and its teeth were nearly an inch and a half long.

The Spaniſh frigate Aſcenſion, was loſt in the river La Plate, in May laſt, and 350 of her crew drowned!

The Adams' frigate has ſailed for her ſtation off Charleſton, to protect our commerce in that quarter.

A letter from Milan, mentions the arreſt of a Mr. Amory, an American, by the Police of Bonaparte, and that he was ſent to Paris for trial.

The Officers and Seamen of the American ſquadron in the Mediterranean, have declined accepting the two month's extra pay voted them by Congreſs, for their gallantry.

Five lads, apprentices to a Mr. Hugh M'Intire, were drowned in the harbour of New-York, laſt week. They were ſailing in a pleaſure boat, when a ſudden guſt of wind upſet her, and ſhe ſunk; a ſixth lad ſaved himſelf by ſwimming.—It is worthy of remark that Mr. M'Intire had two apprentices froze to death, the laſt winter.

The Southern papers contain many accounts of highway robbery and burglary.

DIED.—On the 30th ult. in this town, (to which he had come for the benefit of his health) in the 44th year of his age, GEORGE PADDON READ, Eſq. of Savannah, in the ſtate of Georgia.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*District of NEWPORT Sept.* 3.

| ENTERED, | *From* |
|---|---|
| Sloop Fame, Waldin, | New-York |
| Huntreſs, Earl, | Ditto |
| Fame, Juſtin, | Ditto |
| **CLEARED,** | ***For*** |
| Sloop Aurora, Cahoone, | New-York |
| Connecticut, Billington, | Edenton |
| Schooner Pegaſus, Hudſon, | Havanna |
| Ship George & Mary, Hyatt, | Montevideo |


Juſt Received, from New-York,
*And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,*

A few Setts (both Elegant and common) of

THE FEDERALIST,
ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION.
*BY PUBLIUS.*
WRITTEN IN 1788.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

PACIFICUS,
*On the Proclamation of* NEUTRALITY.
WRITTEN IN 1793.

LIKEWISE,

The FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.
WITH ALL THE AMENDMENTS.

*REVISED AND CORRECTED.*

IN TWO VOLUMES.

Alſo juſt Received, and for Sale as above, a few Copies of a

"PHILOSOPHICAL ENQUIRY
Into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful; with an introductory Diſcourſe concerning Taſte, and ſeveral other additions.
By EDMUND BURKE,"—in 1 Vol.

*RHODE-ISLAND UNION BANK.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of ſaid Bank will be holden on Wedneſday the 18th inſt. at three o'clock, P M. in the Bank-Room; for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration, the expediency of extending the Capital Stock.—A punctual attendance is requeſted.

*By Order of the President and Directors,*
JOHN L. BOSS, Cashier.
*Newport, Sept* 6, 1805.

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE higheſt price paid for FLAX-SEED,
BY
MEIN & ROGERS,
NO. 77, Thames-Street,

For Sale as above, an extenſive Aſſortment of GROCERIES, Wholeſale and Retail.

ALSO,
A Conſignment of 6 puncheons St. Kitt's Rum.
*Newport, Sept.* 6, 1805.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT Thirty acres of LAND, ſituated in Middletown, adjoining the eſtate of *Benjamin Gardiner*, Eſq. ſuitable for paſturing, &c.—For terms apply to
JOHN EASTON.
*Middletown, Sept.* 2, 1805.

ALL perſons having any demands upon the eſtate of *William Gardner*, late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them to the ſubſcribers for ſettlement, within one month from this date; and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to
B. & WILLIAM GARDNER.
*Newport, Sept.* 6, 1805.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE ſubſcribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Pont, under the firm of Barlow, Chace, and Clarke; where they will furniſh Lumber of every deſcrippon on the moſt reaſonable terms, either by large or ſmall quantities, for caſh or approved credit.

JESSE BARLOW,
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.
*Newport, May* 3, 1805.

WRITING-PAPER,
Of all Kinds, (both Engliſh and American) from 3 to 10 Dollars per Ream, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
*Sept.* 6, 1805.

system of plunder and insult that has degraded us as a nation, and distressed us as individuals. It would be a measure of too much responsibility in the Executive to adopt a policy, that might directly lead to war, without the concurrence of the Legislature. The subject may not be deemed of sufficient importance to convene the Legislature, but it is to be feared that before it assembles according to law, that we shall have but little commerce left to protect.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 26.

*General Moreau.*—The ship New-York, Capt. George, arrived here on Saturday last, in 48 days from Cadiz with General Moreau, his lady, and two children, on board, in good health. They landed at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and were received by the citizens with the most respectful attention.—The General is of common stature, a strongly marked countenance, and was very plainly attired.

August 29.

Gen. Moreau has been waited on, in the most respectful manner, by the principal characters in this city; and has accepted an invitation for a public dinner, to be given in October next. He leaves town this day for his seat at Morrisville.

A privateer was fitted out from St. Augustine, owned and manned principally by Americans, their names follow:—Captain Hooper, of Baltimore; Mr. Martin, first Lieutenant of do.; Mr. Robertson, second Lieutenant of do. Owned by Mr. Lee of Virginia, Capt. Moody prize master, Ezra Read of Connecticut; Samuel Bates of do.; Mr. Hall, of do.; Mr. Guyer, of Baltimore; Mr. Boyer, of do.; Ives White, of Connecticut—these are the only persons whose names could be ascertained. The avowed object of the officers of this privateer was to capture English vessels, and she arrived in the Chesapeake about the middle of May—after remaining there about ten days, she captured a Bermudian sloop, Capt. Williams, after killing the man at the helm, and wounding the Captain in two places—the ship Golden Grove, Capt. Blair, of Liverpool—and a brig commanded by Capt. Mysservey, of the same place. The two former were taken inside the Chesapeake, the brig just without, and carried to St. Augustine, where they were condemned—the prizes laying at anchor in the sea, not being able to get in. The captains and crew were robbed of every thing, even their wearing apparel.

### NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 28.

Capt. Waite of the ship Liverpool Packet, who arrived this morning, informs us, that on the 14th inst. in lat. 43, 58, long 49, spoke a brig, out 29 days from Bilboa, bound to Marblehead, the captain of which stated, he had spoken a brig which had passed through the combined fleet near Ferrol. On the 17th inst, Capt. Waite spoke the Laura, Newman, from Liverpool for New-York; Capt. N. informed that he had been boarded by a French frigate, in company with two others, who had 12 days before in lat. 43, long 40, captured the British frigate Le Blanche, after a very desperate action. The captain of the French frigate said they were the three look-out frigates of the combined fleets.—On the 26th inst. off the east end of Long-Island, Capt. Waite spoke the brig Sally, 16 days from Guadaloupe for Newburyport. The Capt. informed that the combined fleets "had given Lord Nelson the dodge," and had returned to the W. Indies 5 days before he sailed.

Capt. Latham, of the brig Neptune, arrived this morning from Bourdeaux, also informs us, that he spoke the brig Sally, and received the same account of the return of the combined fleets to the West-Indies, as above related. This account does not, however, appear to correspond with the first article received from Capt. Waite.

We are indebted to a respectable passenger on board the Liverpool packet for files of Liverpool and Glasgow papers. Under the London date of July 9th it is mentioned, that the courier which was dispatched by Lord Nelson on the 14th of June, passed the combined fleets on the 19th, having steered the course directed by his lordship; and arrived in England on the 7th of July.

August 31.

Capt. Newman, of the ship Laura, who arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, informs, that on the 6th of August in lat. 43, long. 42, 30, he was boarded by the French frigate La Topaze, and two others in company, took all our news-papers, &c. and informed us, they had fallen in with the British frigate Blanche, Capt. Mudge, and after a very severe engagement, the Blanche went down with many of her crew, having 200 men killed and wounded; Capt. Mudge was saved, and was on board the La Topaze.

Another account, says—Capt. Mudge, and a number of the crew were on board the La Topaze, from one of whom Capt. Newman learned that from the commencement of the action they were resolved not to strike, adding, that the Blanche was never destined to wear French colours.

September 3.

By the arrivals yesterday from Guadaloupe, we learn that the French and Spanish combined fleet had not returned to that place.

The following important information was received from Mr. Hartford, of Darien, Georgia; "Intelligence has reached this place that an English fleet of nine sail of the line with frigates and transports are at anchor in the mouth of St. John's river, and that their object is the conquest of Florida. The Spaniards are extremely alarmed, and all is bustle and confusion."

On Thursday last arrived at the seat of Mr. Le Guen, at Morrisville, Pennsylvania, opposite Trenton, the celebrated General Moreau, and family. This gentleman is now in the 41st year of his age; his stature about the middle size—his appearance plain and unassuming. He comes to this country an exile from that of his nativity, where, for the last ten years he distinguished himself in the command of the army of the Rhine as one of the bravest and ablest generals of the age. The character of Gen. Moreau, as a soldier and citizen, is the most unexceptionable of any of the leaders of the French Revolution. By his great worth and brilliant atchievements he became uncommonly popular to the French nation and armies—this excited Bonaparte's jealousy—he therefore sought his downfal, and obtained a decree for his banishment.—His family consists of his wife and two children—he is said to possess an ample fortune.

On Saturday Governor Bloomfield and a number of the principal Federalists of Trenton, paid their respects to the General.

Two inward bound ships were captured on Monday off the *Hook*, by the two British vessels of war who are now blockading this port.

A Norfolk schooner from Malaga, has been carried into Barracoa, but released—she arrived at Havanna in 4 days and the Capt. informed that a Philadelphia St. Domingo brig of 12 guns and 75 men, had beat off three or four French privateers—all the officers of the brig and 27 of her men were killed, and ultimately sent into Barracoa by a privateer.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, SEPT. 3.

The best part of the late news from the Mediterranean, the liberation of our captive countrymen, is undoubtedly true. In the other particulars relating to this affair, we see some reason to tremble with anxiety for the American character. Was this peace made without any consultation with General Eaton, who was the sole cause of its becoming practicable.—Is it not possible that Consul Lear has made stipulations as the representative of the American Nation, with the Bashaw of Tripoli, which may be totally incompatible with the then existing stipulations between General Eaton as a representative of the American nation, and the Ex-Bashaw?—If one is pledged for peace and the other for war, it will be a singular and unfortunate event. We do not know that this is the case. From the information received, and given in our last, these are our fears.

### FROM GIBRALTAR.

Capt. Simons, arrived here on Saturday in 35 days from Gibraltar, informs, that an official and detailed account of the negociation of Peace with Tripoli, had been received at that place, and that he was promised a copy of the same, by the American Consul, but being ready for sea, and a favourable breeze springing up, he left the place without it.—He however understood, that the terms were, an exchange of prisoners, and the gratuity from our government of 60 000 dollars.

Capt. Simons further informs, that Lord Nelson had arrived at Gibraltar, without having heard any thing of the combined fleets, from about four days after leaving the West-Indies—and immediately proceeded to Tituan bay, to water; from thence he was to proceed in pursuit of the enemy, determining (as he said) to follow them, while he had a vessel in a situation for the service.

It was currently reported in town, on Saturday, that Mr. Bowdoin, had not been accredited as Minister of the United States to Spain. On what authority the rumour was founded we know not; but it is certain that letters have been received here, by some recent arrivals from Spain, stating that he would not proceed to Madrid; but on the contrary was actually preparing to take his passage for England, with his family and suite.

### FROM ROCHELLE.

Capt. Jarvis, arrived here on Friday, in 43 days from Rochelle, informs, that soon after leaving port, and while passing off Rochefort, he met a French squadron, consisting of 7 sail of heavy ships, coming out of the Roads, who brought him to and ordered him into the Roads, under the custody of a gun brig; soon after he had come to anchor in the Roads (the brig being about to execute some order at Brittanny passage) the wind favoured his escape, and he sailed. He could not ascertain the exact force of the squadron, nor their destination.

### LORD NELSON'S FLEET.

A letter received in town, from Gibraltar, and dated 24th July, states, "That Lord Nelson arrived at that place, a few days previous, having been unsuccessful in his pursuit of the combined French and Spanish fleets; and that he immediately proceeded to the Westward in search of them."

The letter also adds, "That 11,000 Spanish troops were encamped at the north front of Gibraltar, from whence the garrison daily expected to be attacked; but were prepared to give the enemy a warm reception."

### THE COMBINED FLEETS.

Capt. Taylor arrived here yesterday from Russia, spoke on Monday last, the brig Joseph, Capt. Carver, 42 days from Bilboa for Plymouth; and was informed by Capt. C. that 18 days after leaving Bilboa, he was boarded by a boat from a French and Spanish fleet of 17 sail of the line, frigates, &c. and was told that the squadron was bound into the Bay of Biscay, in pursuit of several sail of British ships of war, which they had accounts were in that quarter.—This fleet, it is supposed, can be no other than the combined French and Spanish armament from the West-Indies, and that they were running in for some port in the Bay.


# NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1805.


## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

An arrival at New-York, on the 31st ult. from Liverpool, has furnished London papers to the 16th of July last.—They are eleven days later than before received.

The Articles of Impeachment against Lord Melville had been drawn, and laid before the British House of Lords, though the trial had not commenced. These articles, eight in number, are too long for insertion in the Mercury, and we therefore give an abstract of them:—The 1st article charges Lord Melville with taking and applying to his own private use, 10 000l. of the public money, for which he has peremptorily refused to account. The 2d article charges him with drawing from the Bank of England, under pretext of applying it to naval purposes, large sums of money which he permitted Mr. Trotter, his Secretary, to use for private purposes. The 3d article charges him with similar fraud. The 4th article charges him with applying 2 200l. of the public money to his private use, and with burning and destroying (in conjunction with Trotter) certain evidences of his iniquitous conduct. The 5th article charges him with borrowing from Trotter, on government's account, for which he paid interest, large sums of the very money which belonged to government, and which Trotter illegally held. The 6th and 7th articles contain similar charges. The 8th article alledges that Mr. Trotter acted as Secretary to Lord Melville, without any stipulated salary or compensation whatever, on condition that he should have the use of public monies; and that to conceal this complicated fraud, their accounts were burnt, &c.

A selection of the most important and interesting articles, received by the above-mentioned arrival, will be found under the foreign head in this day's Mercury.

Lord Nelson has arrived in the Mediterranean from the West Indies, without having learnt any thing of the French and Spanish fleets.—These fleets were spoken the 21st of July, near the Bay of Biscay; they were destined, it was conjectured, for Ferrol, off which port the British have a squadron of 9 sail of the line, under Admiral Collingwood.—Should the French come upon this squadron unawares, its fate is evident.

*Commercially Interesting.*—The Governor of the island of Jamaica, by proclamation dated the 30th of July last, has permitted the importation, into that island from the United States, in addition to those previously permitted, the following articles, viz sheep, hogs, poultry, small live stock of all kinds, fruit, fish, flour, corn-meal, corn, bread, beans, peas, and lumber of every description. This regulation is to continue till the 1st of January next.

The yellow fever rages with considerable violence in Southwark, Philadelphia county.—The city is free from infection—so says the Board of Health.

A Rattle-Snake was found dead in the woods between the main road and the plantation of Cleland Kinlock, Esq. about 5 miles from Georgetown (S. C.) a few weeks since.—It was seven feet long, the thickness of a man's thigh, had seventy-three rattles, and its teeth were nearly an inch and a half long.

The Spanish frigate Ascension, was lost in the river La Plate, in May last, and 350 of her crew drowned!

The Adams' frigate has sailed for her station off Charleston, to protect our commerce in that quarter.

A letter from Milan, mentions the arrest of a Mr. Amory, an American, by the Police of Bonaparte, and that he was sent to Paris for trial.

The Officers and Seamen of the American squadron in the Mediterranean, have declined accepting the two month's extra pay voted them by Congress, for their gallantry.

Five lads, apprentices to a Mr. Hugh M'Intire, were drowned in the harbour of New-York, last week. They were sailing in a pleasure boat, when a sudden gust of wind upset her, and she sunk; a sixth lad saved himself by swimming.—It is worthy of remark that Mr. M'Intire had two apprentices froze to death, the last winter.

The Southern papers contain many accounts of highway robbery and burglary.

DIED.—On the 30th ult. in this town, (to which he had come for the benefit of his health) in the 44th year of his age, GEORGE PADDON READ, Esq. of Savannah, in the state of Georgia.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*District of NEWPORT Sept. 3.*

| ENTERED, | *From* |
|---|---|
| Sloop Fame, Waldin, | New-York |
| Huntress, Earl, | Ditto |
| Fame, Justin, | Ditto |
| **CLEARED,** | *For* |
| Sloop Aurora, Cahoone, | New-York |
| Connecticut, Billington, | Edenton |
| Schooner Pegasus, Hudson, | Havanna |
| Ship George & Mary, Hyatt, | Montevideo |


Just Received, from New-York,
*And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,*

A few Setts (both Elegant and common) of

THE FEDERALIST,
ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION.
*BY PUBLIUS.*
WRITTEN IN 1788.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

PACIFICUS,
*On the Proclamation of* NEUTRALITY.
WRITTEN IN 1793.

LIKEWISE,

The FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.
WITH ALL THE AMENDMENTS.

*REVISED AND CORRECTED.*

IN TWO VOLUMES.

Also just Received, and for Sale as above, a few Copies of a

"PHILOSOPHICAL ENQUIRY

Into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful; with an introductory Discourse concerning Taste, and several other additions.

BY EDMUND BURKE,"—in 1 Vol.

*RHODE-ISLAND UNION BANK.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be holden on Wednesday the 18th inst. at three o'clock, P. M. in the Bank-Room; for the purpose of taking into consideration, the expediency of extending the Capital Stock.—A punctual attendance is requested.

*By Order of the President and Directors,*
JOHN L. BOSS, *Cashier.*
*Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.*

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE highest price paid for FLAX-SEED,
BY
MEIN & ROGERS,
NO. 77, Thames-Street,

For Sale as above, an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO,

A Consignment of 6 puncheons St. Kitt's Rum.
*Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.*

FOR SALE,

ABOUT Thirty acres of LAND, situated in Middletown, adjoining the estate of *Benjamin Gardiner*, Esq. suitable for pasturing, &c.—For terms apply to

JOHN EASTON.
*Middletown, Sept. 2, 1805.*

ALL persons having any demands upon the estate of *William Gardner*, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscribers for settlement, within one month from this date; and all those who are indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

B. & WILLIAM GARDNER.
*Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.*

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Pont, under the firm of Barlow, Chace, and Clarke; where they will furnish Lumber of every description on the most reasonable terms, either by large or small quantities, for cash or approved credit.

JESSE BARLOW,
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.
*Newport, May 3, 1805.*

WRITING-PAPER,

Of all Kinds, (both English and American) from 3 to 10 Dollars per Ream, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

*Sept. 6, 1805.*

# POETRY.

## TO A HUMMING BIRD.

LIGHT wand'rer of the ſummer ſky,
Whoſe gloſſy plumes of beauteous dye
To my charm'd ſight in ſhades unfold
Each ſhort tint bedpreut with gold.
Oh! loveliеſt of the tribes of air,
To yonder od'rous ſhade repair;
For there the lilly ſpreads her charms,
And woos thee to her ſnowy arms;
And there the honey-ſuckle blows,
And proudly ſpreads each rival roſe,
Repoſe the mingled blooms beneath,
And ſounds of ſofteſt muſic breathe;
Attention o'er each ſenſe will ſteal;
Each nerve the tender ſtrain ſhall feel;
Of hapleſs love the tale ſhall tell,
And ev'ry note in its fine ſwell,
To my fond heart thy tale relate,
And mourn perhaps thy tiny mate,
By treach'rous human wiles enſnar'd,
And plac'd within the wiry guard,
To prove of abſence ev'ry pain,
And of lov Liberty complain;
Penſive, yet ſweet, the ſong muſt be
Of love and ſad captivity.
Oh fly not! quit not yet my ſight,
Stul reſt thou airy little ſprite!
For ſure thou art of fairy mind,
And for their uſes wert deſign'd.
Oft has thou ſooth'd with plaintive ſtrain
Of Oberon the jealous pain,
Or near the fair Titania's ear,
Charm'd to repoſe her ev'ry care,
The while her ſportive elfin throng,
Hung round enamour'd of the ſong,
And when within their green retreat,
In myſtic dance at eve's ſoft hour,
They preſs the turf with tiny feet.
Thou art the miniſtrel of their bow'r.

CLARA.

*From the* BOSTON GAZETTE.

To the induſtry of Athenæus we are indebted for a hymn to Health, which Dr. Johnſon has lavithly commended in his Rambler. Mr. Webb has tranſlated it as follows:

FIRST born of heaven! for without thee,
Bleſs'd Health, the gods themſelves would be
Oppreſs'd by immortality.
Come then, thou beſt of bleſſings, come,
And make my humble roof thy home;
Propitious come, and ſhed a ray
Of gladneſs on my ſetting day.
For if there be in wealth a charm,
If joys the parent's boſom warm,
Whate'er the good, to thee 'tis given
To perfect every boon of heaven.
If maidens the fancy pleaſe,
Thy hand muſt make them ſit with eaſe;
Loſt without thee, were Cupid's wiles,
And Venus owes thee half her ſmiles.
Whate'er we hope, whate'er endure,
Thou giv'ſt the enjoyment or the cure;
Where'er thou ſpread'ſt thy balmy wing
Ills vaniſh, blooming pleaſures ſpring.
All wiſhes meet in thee alone,
For Happineſs and Health are one.

## SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. XLVIII.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

### ON SELF-GOVERNMENT.

HE that is maſter of himſelf, is a king.—Though his body ſhould be in priſon or in chains, his mind is free; and he exerciſes, within himſelf, a moſt noble ſovereignty.—On he other hand, the monarch, who glitters on his throne, and has the power of life and death over millions of men, is himſelf a ſlave, if he ſubmits his reaſon to the controul of paſſion and appetite.

Alexander, by common conſent, has obtained the name of *Great*, becauſe, forſooth, his ſword had ſhed more blood than that of any other man. He was the *Great Butcher*, not of herds and flocks, but of men. In reality, however, as to a moſt important point, he was Alexander the *little*. After all his conqueſts, he was a ſlave. He was a miſerable victim to drunkenneſs and to violent anger; and in the rage of paſſion, inflamed by wine, he ſlew Clitus, his beſt friend and braveſt general, with his own hand. The old philoſopher was much more deſerving of the title of *Great*, who, when his ſervant had acted in a provoking manner toward him, ſaid to the offender, "I would correct you, if I were not angry."—No man is truly *great*, who does not govern himſelf; nor is any man really *little*, who uniformly and ſtrictly maintains ſelf-government.

Would you obtain the honor of a conqueror?—The field is open. Conquer your own unruly paſſions and appetites, and lay thoſe rebels proſtrate at the feet of reaſon. It is a moſt noble conqueſt.—Would you be a ruler?—Govern yourſelf. Be the commandant of your own garriſon. This kind of authority (and it is in the power of every one to exerciſe it) is equally neceſſary, uſeful and honorable. Hence the wiſe man remarked, "He that ruleth his own ſpirit, is better than the mighty."


JOHN SHEARMAN

*Reſpectfully informs his friends, and the public in general,*

THAT he has removed from his late place of reſidence, to No. 133 Thames-Street, oppoſite Meſſrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale, as uſual Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.

*Newport, May 31, 1805.*

*OPENING, THIS DAY.*

BENJAMIN T. CHANDLER,

*Is Opening, at his Shop, No. 9, Cheap-Side, Providence, directly oppoſite the Roger Williams Bank,*

FIVE Bales of Ingrain and Scotch Floor CARPETINGS, which he will ſell lower, than can be purchaſed in the State.

ALSO, a general Aſſortment of FANCY and Staple GOODS.

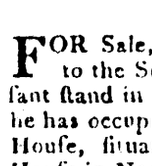
*Providence, Auguſt 22, 1805.*

EARL & ALLSTON,

*At their Store, formerly* Earl & Whitehorne's, *on* HANDY's *Wharf, offer for SALE,*

A FEW Tons of Philadelphia flat, round and Hoop Iron; eight Pipes of excellent 4th-proof Brandy; good Retailing Molaſſes.—They keep a conſtant ſupply of Ship-Chandlery, &c. among which are Naval Stores of all kinds; Anchors and Cambooſes of all ſizes; Azemuth, Amplitude, and common Braſs Compaſſes; 11 and 10-inch Wood Ditto; Quadrants, Charts, &c. &c. &c. *Newport, Auguſt 23, 1805.*

FOR SALE,



THE BRIG ADVENTURE, now lying at *Handy's* Wharf, about 110 Tons burthen.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

BENJAMIN COZZENS.

*Who has for SALE,*

Seventy Hogſheads of MOLASSES.

*Newport, Auguſt 23, 1805.*

COFFEE-HOUSE.

FOR Sale, (as the ſubſcriber wiſhes to remove to the Southward) that beautiful and pleaſant ſtand in Portſmouth, on Rhode-Iſland, which he has occupied for a number of years as a Public Houſe, ſituated about five miles from the State-Houſe in Newport, on the main road leading to Providence; and is known to be one of the beſt ſtands for that buſineſs in the State, with every convenience neceſſary. The buildings are chiefly new, and well finiſhed; with a good orchard, garden, &c. and a well of excellent water that never fails.—Apply to *Henry Moore & Co.* in Newport, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

JOHN CONGDON.

*Auguſt 23, 1805.*


*At the Annual Meeting of the Rhode-Island Bridge, Company, holden at the State-House in Newport, on Monday the 5th inſt.* SAMUEL ELAM, *Eſq. in the Chair, the following officers were elected for the enſuing year, viz.*

MOSES SEIXAS, *Treaſurer.*
BENJAMIN HAZARD, *Clerk.*

SAMUEL ELAM, CALEB GARDNER, DANIEL LYMAN, WALTER CHANNING, AUDLEY CLARKE, JOHN COOKE, and PELEG WOOD, jun, *Directors.*

And at a meeting of the Directors on the 7th of Auguſt inſt. it was Reſolved, that the ſubſcriptions for re-building the Bridge, ſhould be continued open, in Newport, at the office of the Newport Inſurance Company, under the direction of Mr. AUDLEY CLARKE, and at the office of the Rhode-Iſland Inſurance Company, under Capt. JAMES PHILLIPS; and at ſuch other places elſewhere, as the Directors may think proper, until the firſt day of October next.

At the ſame time meaſures were taken by the Directors, for carrying into effect the above purpoſe, and for completing the neceſſary ſubſcriptions; who, after the ſaid firſt day of October, propoſe calling a meeting of the Stockholders, that the reſult may be laid before them, and ſuch further meaſures taken as ſhall appear adviſable.

B. HAZARD, *Clerk.*

*Newport, Auguſt 9, 1805.*


A SHIP FOR SALE,

NOW on the Stocks, and will be wholly compleated in three weeks, dimenſions as follows:—60 1-2 feet keel, to half ſcaff; breadth of beam, 25 feet; depth of hole, 14 1-3 feet; with a flush Deck;—burthen about 250 Tons.—Her Frame is compoſed of the firſt quality white-oak timber; planked with hand-cut plank, and trunelled off with locuſt trunnels.

Any gentleman wiſhing to purchaſe, may now have an oppertunity of ſeeing her on the ſtocks, and of viewing her workmanſhip, and materials; and in caſe of purchaſing, they alſo will have a chance to give ſuch directions as they think proper, reſpecting her rigging, finiſhing off the cabin, &c.—For further particulars apply to *Ebenezer Hayden*, ſen. Saybrook, Pettyhague, or to *Hayden & Johnſon*, Lyme, where the veſſel is now building.

*Lyme (Connecticut) Auguſt 15, 1805.*

CASH,

And the higheſt Price, given for

FLAX-SEED,

By NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

*Newport, Auguſt 23, 1805.*


NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber Executor to the laſt Will and Teſtament of PARDON TILLINGHAST, Eſq. late of Exeter, in the county of Waſhington, deceaſed, having taken the truſt, and given bond as the Law directs; all perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

PHILIP TILLINGHAST,
*Executor to ſaid Eſtate.*

*North-Kingstown, Auguſt 2, 1805.*


*CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY*

CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mill or at their Paper-Warehouſe, a few doors north of the market-houſe, where they have for ſale at wholeſale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolſcap Writing-Paper No 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Poſt do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1ſt quality; Sheathing, with and without ſand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and ſugar-loaf blue.

*LIKEWISE*

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to ſuit the purchaſer.

*ALSO*

A compleate aſſortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

*Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.*

*JUST PUBLISHED,*

*And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, (Price One Dollar per Dozen, and 12 1-2 Cents ſingle)*

AN excellent new Publication, (conſiſting of more than 70 pages) entitled

A

FRIENDLY VISIT

TO THE

HOUSE OF MOURNING.

IN THE DAY OF ADVERSITY, CONSIDER.—*Eccl.* vii. 14.

Many are the ſayings of the Wiſe,
In ancient and in modern books enroll'd,
Extolling Patience——
But to th' afflicted, in his pangs, their ſound
Little prevails; or rather ſeems a tune
Harſh, and of diſſonant mood from his complaint,
Unleſs he feel within
Some ſource of conſolation from above;
Secret refreſhings that repair his ſtrength,
And fainting ſpirits uphold. MILTON.

GIBBS & CHANNING

*HAVE FOR SALE*

ST. Peterſburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Ruſſia Sheeting, and coarſe Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimenſions.
Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Ruſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

*Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.*


THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

*Newport, June 21, 1805.*

Rhode-Iſland Inſurance Company.

THE Stockholders of the Rhode-Iſland Inſurance Company are hereby notified, that Ten Dollars on a ſhare, being one-half the fifth inſtalment—will be called in, on or before Thurſday 19th September, 1805; payment to be made at the Rhode-Iſland Inſurance-Office in ſpecie, Bank Bills of the State of Rhode-Iſland, and Bills of the United States.

*By Order of the President and Directors,*

GEORGE BRIGGS *Sec'ry.*

*Newport, Auguſt 16 1805.*

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late JOSEPH WISEMAN, Eſq. are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have demands, to apply to the ſubſcriber—who has for Sale, a number of valuable Books—Book-Caſes, and Houſhold Furniture.

CATHARINE WISEMAN, *Adm'x.*

*Newport, Auguſt 15, 1805.*


TO BE SOLD,

TWO or Three Hundred Buſhels of POTATOES.—Enquire of the Printer. *Auguſt 16, 1805.*

WILLIAM CROOKE

*Offers for Sale,*

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Boarbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Oct 12, 1804.

*Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.*

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

*HAVE FOR SALE,*

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethar, e; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April 19, 1805.*

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

*TIN PLATE WORKER*

*Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,*

THAT he has conſtantly on hand, and for ſale, at his ſhop No. 117, Thames-ſtreet, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reaſonable terms as can be purchaſed in this ſtate. He thanks his friends for paſt favours, and ſolicits a continuance of them.—Cash and the higheſt price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

*Newport, March 15, 1805.*

FOR SALE

*At the office of the Newport Mercury,*

A General aſſortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's Engliſh Reader; do. Engliſh Grammar; Alden's Reader; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morſe's and Dwight's Geography abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webſter's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or ſingle; Dictionaries; Teſtaments &c. &c.—Alſo an aſſortment of Stationary, among which are Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or ſingle quire; Dutch Quills of the beſt kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; beſt Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books &c. &c.—Alſo for Sale as above Seamen's Journals; and an aſſortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the beſt kind by the dozen or ſingle ſheet.—Likewiſe a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be ſold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchaſed elſewhere.

*July 2, 1805.*

*AUCTION STORE.*

BLODGET & POWER

HAVING added to their Eſtabliſhment the AUCTIONEERING and COMMISSION BUSINESS, ſolicit the Patronage of their Friends and the Public. Liberal Advances (if required) on Conſignments. Their IMPORTING BUSINESS will be continued as uſual. They have on Hand, at low Prices and accommodating Credit, a very handſome Supply of DRY GOODS and HARD WARE.

*Providence, June 25, 1805.*

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber returns his thanks to the public, and his friends in particular, for their paſt favors, and ſolicits a continuance of the ſame, aſſuring them that he will always keep the beſt of horſes and carriages, and the beſt and moſt experienced drivers.—He now takes the liberty of informing them, that he has ſet to running another very handſome Coachee, which will be drove by Mr. Iſaac Fiſh, who is well known as an experienced driver.—All applications made to Mr. Fiſh, or at the houſe of the ſubſcriber No. 184, Thames-Street, (ſecond houſe North of the Brick-Market) will be duly attended to, where the books will be kept, and the firſt name entered will have the preference.

The beſt and well broke horſes and handſome Chaiſes, to let by the ſubſcriber.

THOMAS D. STALL.

*Newport, July 25 1805*


*District of Rhode-Island, to wit:*

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-ninth day of July, in the thirtieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, ELIZABETH HOPKINS, of the ſaid diſtrict, Widow, hath depoſited in this Office, the title of a book, the right whereof ſhe claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit, "Sketches of the life of the late Rev. SAMUEL HOPKINS, D D. Paſtor of the firſt Congregational Church in Newport, written by himſelf; interſperſed with marginal notes from his private diary: to which is added, a dialogue, by the ſame hand, on the nature and extent of true chriſtian ſubmiſſion; alſo, a ſerious addreſs to profeſſing chriſtians, cloſed by Dr. Hart's ſermon at his funeral: with an introduction to the whole, by the Editor." In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned," and alſo to an act intituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of deſigning, engraving and etching hiſtorical and other prints."

EDMUND T. ELLERY,
*Clerk of the District Court for Rhode-Island District.*

*A true copy of Record, Attest,*
EDMUND T ELLERY, *Clerk.*


WANTED,

A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the work in a ſmall Family.—One that can be well recommended, will receive good Wages.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

*Newport, Auguſt 9, 1805.*

*Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for ſale*

By JOSEPH LYON,

At his Wharf,

FOUR thouſand buſhels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool aſſorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

*He has alſo for ſale,*

A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

*Newport, Auguſt 2, 1805.*

Waſhington Academy Lottery.

THE drawing of this lottery will poſitively commence on the firſt day of October next, and continue from day to day until completed.

*By order of the Managers,*

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry.*

*Waſhington Academy,*
*North-Kingstown, Auguſt 1, 1805.*

*** A few Tickets, in the above mentioned Lottery, are for ſale, at the office of the Newport Mercury.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-Houſe No. 12, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, in Third-Street.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

THOMAS GODDARD.

*Newport, Auguſt 9, 1805.*

## POETRY.

### TO A HUMMING BIRD.

LIGHT wand'rer of the ſummer ſky,
Whoſe gloſſy plumes of beauteous dye
To my charm'd ſight in ſhades unfold
Each lucid tint beſprent with gold.
Oh! lovelieſt of the tribes of air,
To yonder od'rous ſhade repair;
For there the lilly ſpreads her charms,
And woos thee to her ſnowy arms;
And there the honey-ſuckle blows,
And proudly ſpreads each rival roſe,
Repoſe the mingled blooms beneath,
And ſounds of ſofteſt muſic breathe;
Attention o'er each ſenſe will ſteal;
Each nerve the tender ſtrain ſhall feel;
Of hapleſs love the tale ſhall tell,
And ev'ry note in its fine ſwell,
To my fond heart thy tale relate,
And mourn perhaps thy tiny ſtate,
By treach'rous human wiles enſnar'd,
And plac'd within the wiry guard,
To prove of abſence ev'ry pain,
And of loſt liberty complain;
Penſive, yet ſweet, the ſong muſt be
Of love and ſad captivity.
Oh fly not! quit not yet my ſight,
Still reſt thou airy little ſprite!
For ſure thou art of fairy mind,
And for their uſes wert deſign'd.
Oft has thou ſooth'd with plaintive ſtrain
Of Oberon the jealous pain,
Or near the fair Titania's ear,
Charm'd to repoſe her ev'ry care,
The while her ſportive elfin throng,
Hung round enamour'd of the ſong,
And when within their green retreat,
In myſtic dance at eve's ſoft hour,
They preſs the turf with tiny feet.
Thou art the minſtrel of their bow'r.

CLARA.

*From the* BOSTON GAZEITE.

To the induſtry of Athenæus we are indebted for a hymn to Health, which Dr. Johnſon has laviſhly commended in his Rambler. Mr. Webb has tranſlated it as follows:

FIRST born of heaven! for without thee,
Bleſs'd Health, the gods themſelves would be
Oppreſs'd by immortality.
Come then, thou beſt of bleſſings, come,
And make my humble roof thy home;
Propitious come, and ſhed a ray
Of gladneſs on my ſetting day.
For if there be in wealth a charm,
If joys the parent's boſom warm,
Whate'er the good, to thee 'tis given
To perfect every boon of heaven.
If diadems the fancy pleaſe,
Thy hand muſt make them ſit with eaſe;
Loſt without thee, were Cupid's wiles,
And Venus owes thee half her ſmiles.
Whate'er we hope, whate'er endure,
Thou giv'ſt the enjoyment or the cure;
Where'er thou ſpread'ſt thy balmy wing
Its vaniſh, blooming pleaſures ſpring.
All wiſhes meet in thee alone,
For Happineſs and Health are one.

## SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. XLVIII.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

### ON SELF-GOVERNMENT.

HE that is maſter of himſelf, is a king.—Though his body ſhould be in priſon or in chains, his mind is free; and he exerciſes, within himſelf, a moſt noble ſovereignty.—On the other hand, the monarch, who glitters on his throne, and has the power of life and death over millions of men, is himſelf a ſlave, if he ſubmits his reaſon to the controul of paſſion and appetite.

Alexander, by common conſent, has obtained the name of *Great*, becauſe, forſooth, his ſword had ſhed more blood than that of any other man. He was the *Great Butcher*, not of herds and flocks, but of men. In reality, however, as to a moſt important point, he was Alexander the *little*. After all his conqueſts, he was a ſlave. He was a miſerable victim to drunkenneſs and to violent anger; and in the rage of paſſion, inflamed by wine, he ſlew Clitus, his beſt friend and braveſt general, with his own hand. The old philoſopher was much more deſerving of the title of *Great*, who, when his ſervant had acted in a provoking manner toward him, ſaid to the offender, "I would correct you, if I were not angry."—No man is truly *great*, who does not govern himſelf; nor is any man really *little*, who uniformly and ſtrictly maintains ſelf-government.

Would you obtain the honor of a conqueror?—The field is open. Conquer your own unruly paſſions and appetites, and lay thoſe rebels proſtrate at the feet of reaſon. It is a moſt noble conqueſt.—Would you be a ruler?—Govern yourſelf. Be the commandant of your own garriſon. This kind of authority (and it is in the power of every one to exerciſe it) is equally neceſſary, uſeful and honorable. Hence the wiſe man remarked, "He that ruleth his own ſpirit, is better than the mighty."


JOHN SHEARMAN

*Reſpectfully informs his friends, and the public in general,*

THAT he has removed from his late place of reſidence, to No. 133 Thames-Street, oppoſite Meſſrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale, as uſual Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.

*Newport, May* 31, 1805.

*OPENING, THIS DAY.*

BENJAMIN T. CHANDLER,

*Is Opening, at his Shop, No. 9, Cheap-Side, Providence, directly oppoſite the Roger Williams Bank,*

FIVE Bales of Ingrain and Scotch Floor CARPETINGS, which he will ſell lower, than can be purchaſed in the State.

ALSO, a general Aſſortment of FANCY and Staple GOODS.

*Providence, Auguſt* 22, 1805.

EARL & ALLSTON,

*At their Store, formerly* Earl & Whitehorne's, *on* HANDY's *Wharf, offer for SALE,*

A FEW Tons of Philadelphia flat, round and Hoop Iron; eight Pipes of excellent 4th-proof Brandy; good Retailing Molaſſes.—They keep a conſtant ſupply of Ship-Chandlery, &c. among which are Naval Stores of all kinds; Anchors and Cambooſes of all ſizes; Azemuth, Amplitude, and common Braſs Compaſſes; 11 and 10-inch Wood Ditto; Quadrants, Charts, &c. &c. &c. *Newport, Auguſt* 23, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE BRIG ADVENTURE, now lying at *Handy's* Wharf, about 110 Tons burthen.—For further particulars and terms, apply to BENJAMIN COZZENS.

*Who has for SALE,*
Seventy Hogſheads of MOLASSES.
*Newport, Auguſt* 23, 1805.

COFFEE-HOUSE.

FOR Sale, (as the ſubſcriber wiſhes to remove to the Southward) that beautiful and pleaſant ſtand in Portſmouth, on Rhode-Iſland, which he has occupied for a number of years as a Public Houſe, ſituated about five miles from the State-Houſe in Newport, on the main road leading to Providence; and is known to be one of the beſt ſtands for that buſineſs in the State, with every convenience neceſſary. The buildings are chiefly new, and well finiſhed; with a good orchard, garden, &c. and a well of excellent water that never fails.—Apply to *Henry Moore & Co.* in Newport, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

JOHN CONGDON.

*Auguſt* 23, 1805.


*At the Annual Meeting of the Rhode-Island Bridge, Company, holden at the State-House in Newport, on Monday the 5th inſt.* SAMUEL ELAM, *Eſq. in the Chair, the following officers were elected for the enſuing year, viz.*

MOSES SEIXAS, *Treaſurer.*
BENJAMIN HAZARD, *Clerk.*

SAMUEL ELAM, CALEB GARDNER, DANIEL LYMAN, WALTER CHANNING, AUDLEY CLARKE, JOHN COOKE, and PELEG WOOD, jun, *Directors.*

And at a meeting of the Directors on the 7th of Auguſt inſt. it was Reſolved, that the ſubſcriptions for re-building the Bridge, ſhould be continued open, in Newport, at the office of the Newport Inſurance Company, under the direction of Mr. AUDLEY CLARKE, and at the office of the Rhode-Iſland Inſurance Company, under Capt. JAMES PHILLIPS; and at ſuch other places elſewhere, as the Directors may think proper, until the firſt day of October next.

At the ſame time meaſures were taken by the Directors, for carrying into effect the above purpoſe, and for completing the neceſſary ſubſcriptions; who, after the ſaid firſt day of October, propoſe calling a meeting of the Stockholders, that the reſult may be laid before them, and ſuch further meaſures taken as ſhall appear adviſable.

B. HAZARD, *Clerk.*

*Newport, Auguſt* 9, 1805.


A SHIP FOR SALE,

NOW on the Stocks, and will be wholly compleated in three weeks, dimenſions as follows:—60 1-2 feet keel, to half ſcaff; breadth of beam, 25 feet; depth of hole, 14 1-3 feet; with a ſluſh Deck;—burthen about 250 Tons.—Her Frame is compoſed of the firſt quality white-oak timber; planked with hand-cut plank, and trunelled off with locuſt trunnels.

Any gentleman wiſhing to purchaſe, may now have an opportunity of ſeeing her on the ſtocks, and of viewing her workmanſhip, and materials; and in caſe of purchaſing, they alſo will have a chance to give ſuch directions as they think proper, reſpecting her rigging, finiſhing off the cabin, &c.—For further particulars apply to *Ebenezer Hayden*, ſen. Saybrook, Pettyhague, or to *Hayden & Johnſon*, Lyme, where the veſſel is now building.

*Lyme (Connecticut) Auguſt* 15, 1805.

CASH,

And the higheſt Price, given for

FLAX-SEED,

By NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

*Newport, Auguſt* 23 1805.


NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber Executor to the laſt Will and Teſtament of PARDON TILLINGHAST, Eſq. late of Exeter, in the county of Waſhington, deceaſed, having taken the truſt, and given bond as the Law directs; all perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

PHILIP TILLINGHAST,
*Executor to ſaid Eſtate.*

*North-Kingstown, Auguſt* 2, 1805.


*CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY*

CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mill or at their Paper-Warehouſe, a few doors north of the market-houſe, where they have for ſale at wholeſale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolſcap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Poſt do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1ſt quality; Sheathing, with and without ſand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and ſugar-loaf blue.

*LIKEWISE*

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to ſuit the purchaſer.

*ALSO*

A complete aſſortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

*Providence, Feb.* 10, 1804.

*JUST PUBLISHED,*

*And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, (Price One Dollar per Dozen, and* 12 1-2 *Cents ſingle)*

AN excellent new Publication, (conſiſting of more than 70 pages) entitled

A

FRIENDLY VISIT

TO THE

HOUSE OF MOURNING.

IN THE DAY OF ADVERSITY, CONSIDER.—*Eccl.* vii. 14.

Many are the ſayings of the Wiſe,
In ancient and in modern books enroll'd,
Extolling Patience——
But to th' afflicted, in his pangs, their ſound
Little prevails; or rather ſeems a tune
Harſh, and of diſſonant mood from his complaint,
Unleſs he feel within
Some ſource of conſolation from above;
Secret refreſhings that repair his ſtrength,
And fainting ſpirits uphold. MILTON.

GIBBS & CHANNING

*HAVE FOR SALE*

ST. Peterſburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Ruſſia Sheeting, and coarſe Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimenſions.
Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Ruſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

*Newport, Dec.* 7, 1804.


THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

*Newport, June* 21, 1805.

Rhode-Iſland Inſurance Company.

THE Stockholders of the Rhode-Iſland Inſurance Company are hereby notified, that Ten Dollars on a ſhare, being one-half the fifth inſtalment—will be called in, on or before Thurſday 19th September, 1805; payment to be made at the Rhode-Iſland Inſurance-Office in ſpecie, Bank Bills of the State of Rhode-Iſland, and Bills of the United States.

*By Order of the President and Directors,*
GEORGE BRIGGS *Sec'ry.*

*Newport, Auguſt* 16 1805.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late JOSEPH WISEMAN, Eſq. are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have demands, to apply to the ſubſcriber—who has for Sale, a number of valuable Books—Book-Caſes, and Houſhold Furniture.

CATHARINE WISEMAN, *Adm'x.*

*Newport, Auguſt* 15, 1805.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO or Three Hundred Buſhels of POTATOES.—Enquire of the Printer. *Auguſt* 16, 1805.


WILLIAM CROOKE

*Offers for Sale,*

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

*Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.*

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

*HAVE FOR SALE,*

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethargie; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April* 19, 1805.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

*TIN-PLATE WORKER*

*Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,*

THAT he has conſtantly on hand, and for ſale, at his ſhop No. 117, Thames-ſtreet, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reaſonable terms as can be purchaſed in this ſtate. He thanks his friends for paſt favours, and ſolicits a continuance of them.—Caſh and the higheſt price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

*Newport, March* 13, 1805.

FOR SALE

*At the office of the Newport Mercury,*

A General aſſortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's Engliſh Reader; do. Engliſh Grammar; Alden's Reader; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morſe's and Dwight's Geography abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webſter's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or ſingle; Dictionaries; Teſtaments &c. &c.—Alſo an aſſortment of Stationary, among which are Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or ſingle quire; Dutch Quills of the beſt kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; beſt Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books &c. &c.—Alſo for Sale as above Seamen's Journals; and an aſſortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the beſt kind by the dozen or ſingle ſheet.—Likewiſe a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be ſold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchaſed elſewhere.

*July* 2, 1805.

*AUCTION STORE.*

BLODGET & POWER

HAVING added to their Eſtabliſhment the AUCTIONEERING and COMMISSION BUSINESS, ſolicit the Patronage of their Friends and the Public. Liberal Advances (if required) on Conſignments. Their IMPORTING BUSINESS will be continued as uſual. They have on Hand, at low Prices and accommodating Credit, a very handſome Supply of DRY GOODS and HARD WARE.

*Providence, June* 25, 1805.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber returns his thanks to the public, and his friends in particular, for their paſt favors, and ſolicits a continuance of the ſame, aſſuring them that he will always keep the beſt of horſes and carriages, and the beſt and moſt experienced drivers.—He now takes the liberty of informing them, that he has ſet to running another very handſome Coachee, which will be drove by Mr. Iſaac Fiſh, who is well known as an experienced driver.—All applications made to Mr. Fiſh, or at the houſe of the ſubſcriber No. 184, Thames-Street, (ſecond houſe North of the Brick-Market) will be duly attended to, where the books will be kept, and the firſt name entered will have the preference.

The beſt and well broke horſes and handſome Chaiſes, to let by the ſubſcriber.

THOMAS D. STALL.

*Newport, July* 25 1805.


*District of Rhode-Island, to wit:*

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-ninth day of July, in the thirtieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, ELIZABETH HOPKINS, of the ſaid diſtrict, Widow, hath depoſited in this Office, the title of a book, the right whereof ſhe claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit, "Sketches of the life of the late Rev. SAMUEL HOPKINS, D D. Paſtor of the firſt Congregational Church in Newport, written by himſelf; interſperſed with marginal notes from his private diary: to which is added, a dialogue, by the ſame hand, on the nature and extent of true chriſtian ſubmiſſion; alſo, a ſerious addreſs to profeſſing chriſtians, cloſed by Dr. Hart's ſermon at his funeral: with an introduction to the whole, by the Editor." In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned," and alſo to an act intituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of deſigning, engraving and etching hiſtorical and other prints."

EDMUND T. ELLERY,
*Clerk of the District Court for Rhode-Island District.*
*A true copy of Record, Attest,*
EDMUND T ELLERY, *Clerk.*


WANTED,

A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the work in a ſmall Family.—One that can be well recommended, will receive good Wages.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

*Newport, Auguſt* 9, 1805.

*Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for ſale*

By JOSEPH LYON,

At his Wharf,

FOUR thouſand buſhels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool aſſorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

*He has alſo for ſale,*

A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

*Newport, Auguſt* 2, 1805.

Waſhington Academy Lottery.

THE drawing of this lottery will poſitively commence on the firſt day of October next, and continue from day to day until completed.

*By order of the Managers,*
DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry.*
*Waſhington Academy,*
*North-Kingstown, Auguſt* 1, 1805.

*** A few Tickets, in the above mentioned Lottery, are for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-Houſe No. 12, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, in Third-Street.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

THOMAS GODDARD.

*Newport, Auguſt* 9, 1805.